



**University of
Zurich**^{UZH}

**Zurich Open Repository and
Archive**

University of Zurich
University Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2015

Mature Modifications and Sexual Dimorphism

Klug, Christian ; Zatoń, Michał ; Parent, Horacio ; Hostettler, Bernhard ; Tajika, Amane

Abstract: Allometric growth between different parts of the shell often hampers the identification of mollusk shells, particularly in such cases where preadult shell growth varies strongly. Especially in gastropods, the terminal aperture is often less variable and yields morphological information essential for species determination (e.g. Vermeij 1993; Urdy et al. 2010a, b). In fossil mollusk shells, the adult aperture (peristome) is often missing, partially due to an early death, and partially due to destructive processes, which occurred post mortem (taphonomy). Therefore, the entire shell ontogeny is known only from a small fraction of all ammonoid taxa (e.g., Landman et al. 2012). Nevertheless, knowledge of the adult shell of ammonoids is very important since it can yield morphological information essential for systematics and for the reconstruction of various aspects of their paleobiology.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-9630-9_7

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-121708>

Book Section

Originally published at:

Klug, Christian; Zatoń, Michał; Parent, Horacio; Hostettler, Bernhard; Tajika, Amane (2015). Mature Modifications and Sexual Dimorphism. In: Klug, Christian. Topics in Geobiology. Heidelberg New York London: Springer, 253-320.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-9630-9_7

Chapter 7

Mature Modifications and Sexual Dimorphism

Christian Klug, Michał Zatoń, Horacio Parent, Bernhard Hostettler and
Amane Tajika

7.1 Introduction

Allometric growth between different parts of the shell often hampers the identification of mollusk shells, particularly in such cases where preadult shell growth varies strongly. Especially in gastropods, the terminal aperture is often less variable and yields morphological information essential for species determination (e.g. Vermeij 1993; Urdy et al. 2010a, b). In fossil mollusk shells, the adult aperture (peristome) is often missing, partially due to an early death, and partially due to destructive processes, which occurred *post mortem* (taphonomy). Therefore, the entire shell ontogeny is known only from a small fraction of all ammonoid taxa (e.g., Landman et al. 2012). Nevertheless, knowledge of the adult shell of ammonoids is very important since it can yield morphological information essential for systematics and for the reconstruction of various aspects of their paleobiology.

C. Klug (✉) · A. Tajika

Paläontologisches Institut und Museum, University of Zurich,
Karl Schmid-Strasse 6, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland
e-mail: chklug@pim.uzh.ch

A. Tajika

e-mail: amane.tajika@pim.uzh.ch

M. Zatoń

Faculty of Earth Sciences, University of Silesia,
Będzińska 60, 41-200 Sosnowiec, Poland
e-mail: mzaton@wnoz.us.edu.pl

H. Parent

Laboratorio de Paleontología, IFG-FCEIA, Universidad Nacional de Rosario,
Pellegrini 250, 2000 Rosario, Argentina
e-mail: parent@fceia.unr.edu.ar

B. Hostettler

Naturhistorisches Museum, Bernastrasse 15,
3005 Bern, Switzerland
e-mail: bernhard.hostettler@nmbe.ch

© Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2015

C. Klug et al. (eds.), *Ammonoid Paleobiology: From Anatomy to Ecology*,
Topics in Geobiology 43, DOI 10.1007/978-94-017-9630-9_7

In the past five decades, numerous researchers have worked on documenting mature modifications and it can be said that the maturity of an ammonoid shell can be determined with some confidence (e.g. Makowski 1962, 1971, 1991; Callomon 1963; Brochwicz-Lewiński & Różak 1976; Bucher and Guex 1990; Brooks 1991; Bucher et al. 1996; Davis et al. 1996; Schweigert and Dietze 1998; Parent 1997; Klug 2004; Parent et al. 2008a; Zatoń 2008; Landman et al. 2012). The reliable identification of mature shells is the logical prerequisite to determine sexual dimorphism. Both mature modifications and sexual dimorphism are discussed in this chapter, since these are intimately linked with each other. Much of the information contained herein comes from the original work of Davis et al. (1996).

7.2 Mature Modifications

7.2.1 *Modifications in Recent Nautilida*

Modern Nautilida have been studied for over a century (e.g., Griffin 1900). Much of this research was summarized in Ward (1987). Therein, he listed the mature modifications that have been seen in shells of Recent nautilids (see also Collins and Ward 1987). This list was summarized by Klug (2004) and is repeated here:

1. Shell growth band (shell thickening at the apertural edge, 25 mm wide and up to 1 mm thick).
2. Black band (evenly distributed around the aperture, 1 to 5 mm wide).
3. Deepening of the ocular sinuses.
4. Reduction of relative whorl height by a decrease in whorl expansion rate.
5. Reduction of whorl width by a decrease in whorl width expansion rate; this is accompanied by a more rounded venter.
6. Septal thickening (the terminal septum is up to 30 % thicker than the preceding ones).
7. Septal crowding.
8. Maximum shell diameter (unreliable character because of variability).
9. White ventral area.
10. Increase in body chamber length.
11. Reduction of cameral liquid (probably to compensate for the additional shell material at the aperture and the longer body chamber).

7.2.2 *Modifications in Ammonoidea*

Among the mature modifications known from nautilids listed above, the majority has also been documented from ammonoids, except the shell growth band, the septal thickness, the white venter, and the reduction of the cameral liquid. Some

of these mature modifications that are unknown in ammonoids potentially are unknown because they are not or only poorly preserved or expressed in a different way. For example, the shell growth band could be homologized with a (sub-)terminal shell thickening (a constriction), the white venter might be unknown because of the poor knowledge of color patterns in ammonoids (Mapes and Larson 2015), and the mature reduction of cameral liquid could be tested in the future using volume models of ammonoid shells (Hoffmann et al. 2013; Tajika et al. 2014).

Some of these structures, however, may occur in similar forms in earlier growth stages, either as consequence of an injury, adverse living conditions, and illnesses, or as a recurrent growth feature such as megastriae (growth halts; Bucher and Guex 1990; Bucher et al. 1996). These similar structures may be misinterpreted, what represents a general problem that occurs in research related to mature modifications. Therefore, to ascertain the quality of any such structure as a mature modification, it is helpful to look for other modifications supporting the hypothesis of adulthood for the material under consideration. For instance, a specimen may show septal crowding, which is insufficient as an isolated character to prove adulthood. If, however, it is additionally associated with, e.g., a crowding of growth lines and a change in shell geometry, it is more likely that the given specimen had actually reached maturity.

Another difficulty is linked with the questions of sexual maturity, semelparity, and iteroparity. Is the formation of mature modifications linked with sexual maturity in ammonoids as it is in modern nautilids? Do recurrent structures such as late ontogenetic pre-terminal growth halts coincide with phases of reproduction and would thus indicate iteroparity? These questions are currently difficult to test scientifically, because the soft-part evidence needed to do it is missing. Nevertheless, it appears likely that the ammonoids were sexually mature at the time when growth had terminated and mature modifications of the shell had formed because this is the case in Recent Nautilida.

It might appear trivial, but we still want to point out that in most cases, only a couple of the criteria for maturity listed below will be fulfilled or visible in one specimen. It is also highly unlikely that all criteria will be met in a single specimen. This is due to the fact that in some species, some of these modifications were never realized and certain modes of preservation allow the recording of some characters while others are lost (e.g., Ruzhencev 1962, 1974; Davis et al. 1996).

In the following, we will briefly discuss the most important mature modifications that have become known. Naturally, this list will be incomplete, since many taxa may have formed their own unique adult shell morphology.

7.2.2.1 Septal Crowding

Septal crowding is potentially one of the most widely recognized and published mature modifications in ammonoids, which is reflected in an overwhelming number of publications in which this prominent feature is mentioned (e.g., Westermann

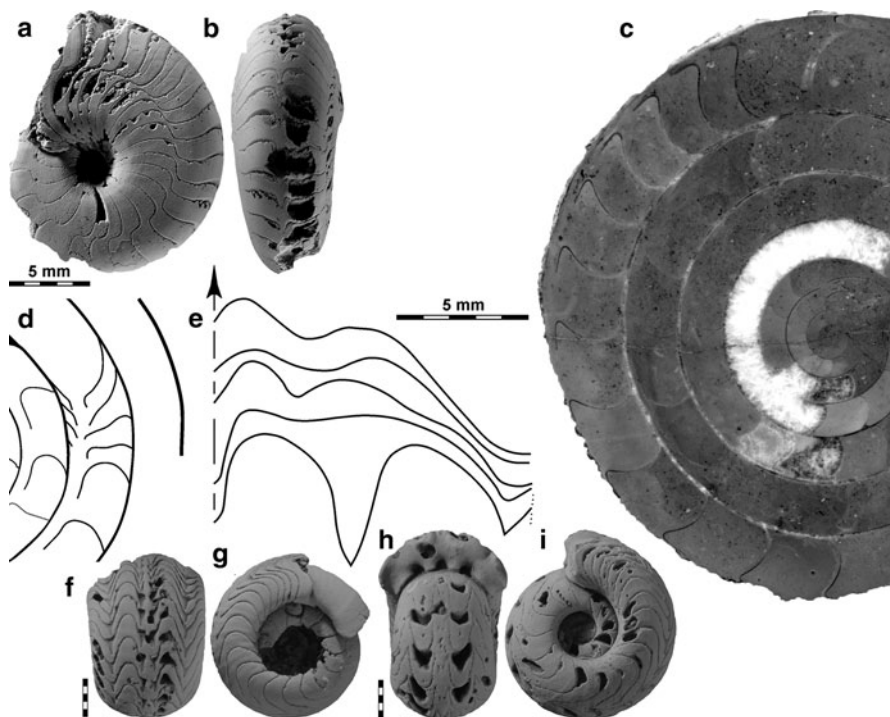


Fig. 7.1 Examples of septal crowding from the Devonian and Carboniferous. **a, b** *Pernoceras crebriseptum*, MB.C.9140.1, Milligan Canyon, Montana, US, lateral and ventral views; dm 24 mm. **c** *Sellanarcestes* sp., PIMUZ 28586, late Emsian, Oufrane, Morocco; dm 77 mm. **d, e** *Wocklumeria sphaeroides*, adult specimen, MB.C.9306.1, Bou Tlidat, Maïder, Morocco, from Ebbighausen and Korn (2007). **d** Septal section, note the change in septal angle and siphuncle position. **e** suture lines, note the extreme simplification (dm=25 mm). **f–i**, *Ouaoufilalites creber*, S of Oued Temertasset, Algeria (from Korn et al. 2010). **f, g** ventral and lateral view of MB.C.18733.3. **h, i** ventral and lateral view of MB.C.18733.2

1971; Kulicki 1974; Zakharov 1977; Blind and Jordan 1979; Doguzhaeva 1982; Weitschat and Bandel 1991; Klug 2001, 2004; Ebbighausen and Korn 2007; Kraft et al. 2008). Septal crowding affects the distance of at least the last two septa (for nautilids, see, e.g., Willey 1902). This term applies to cases in which the distance between septa (best measured in angles) is reduced (Fig. 7.1). Such a reduction in septal spacing is, however, not only found in adult specimens but sometimes also in preadult ones (Korn and Titus 2006; Kraft et al. 2008 and references therein). Premature septal crowding can be caused by various factors, which can only rarely be identified. More than twenty septa might be more tightly arranged than the preceding ones (e.g., *Pernoceras crebriseptum* in Korn and Titus 2006), documenting a prolonged reduction of the growth rate near the termination of growth (Fig. 7.1). Nevertheless, septal crowding is a good indicator for adulthood when combined with other mature modifications.

7.2.2.2 Thickness of Septa and Sutural Complexity

In several ammonoids, septal thickness increases towards adulthood, mainly the last adult, crowded septa (Westermann 1971, p. 15, fig. 7.8), as in modern nautilids (Collins and Ward 1987). Furnish and Knapp (1966) reported a case of simplification of the terminal suture in Paleozoic forms. Davis et al. (1996) illustrated a *Tetoceras* from the Permian of Texas, where the last sutures were not only approximated but the last suture also displays shallower lobes, which are less parabolic than the preceding ones. An impressive example has been illustrated by Ebbighausen and Korn (2007). In their fig. 7, they show the last few septa of a Late Devonian *Wocklumeria* (Fig. 7.1). In this genus, the normal septum displays some deep parabolic pointed lobes. These lobes are completely reduced in the last four septa, which are very strongly approximated and also show a strong change in inclination. This reduction (Fig. 7.1) in sutural frilling might be a consequence of the reduced space between two successive septa due to the limited forward movement of the soft body, which did not produce sufficient space to create lobes of similar length as in the preceding suture. Alternatively, the smaller chamber volume might have required a lower surface to remove the lesser amount of cameral fluid from the new chamber.

7.2.2.3 Change in Coiling and Whorl Cross Section

Many Paleozoic and Mesozoic ammonoids display a more or less strong change in coiling near the termination of growth (e.g., Trueman 1941; Parent 1997; Klug 2001; Klug and Korn 2003). In the earliest ammonoids such as *Metabactrites*, *Anetoceras* and *Erbenoceras*, the last whorl is usually more openly coiled than the preceding ones (e.g., De Baets et al. 2013a, b). One of the most common changes in coiling in planispiral ammonoids is the umbilical egression, i.e. the increase in the relative umbilical width close to adulthood. Lehmann (1981) dubbed this phenomenon “*retraction*”. Conspicuous examples are found within Late Devonian Wocklumeriidae (Ebbighausen and Korn 2007), Middle Triassic Ceratitidae (e.g. Wenger 1957), Late Triassic Haloritidae (Mojsisovics 1882), Middle Jurassic Tullitidae (e.g., Hahn 1971; Zatoń 2008) and Late Cretaceous Acanthoceratidae (Kennedy and Cobban 1976).

The changes in coiling in the terminal whorl of Cretaceous heteromorphs range among the most conspicuous and thus most famous mature modifications. Many taxa formed a U-shaped terminal demi-whorl, which sometimes deviates from the coiling plane of preceding whorls. In the Late Cretaceous *Didymoceras*, the U-shaped part is separated from a helicospirally coiled preadult shell, whose coiling axis forms an angle of 60–90° to that of the terminal demi-whorl (e.g. Kennedy et al. 2000). In the Late Cretaceous *Praviloceras*, the coiling direction changes in the opposite direction from the penultimate to the terminal demi-whorl (Matsunaga et al. 2008). In the Early Cretaceous *Hamulina* and *Heteroceras*, the U-shaped hook represents the largest part of the shell (Orbigny 1850).

Several evolutionary lineages independently produced small to medium sized forms, in which the terminal whorl is strongly elliptical or even forms a kink. For instance, the last whorl of the Late Devonian Prolobitidae is slightly elliptical and ends in a nearly straight shaft. Simultaneously, the umbilical wall closes the umbilicus (Walton et al. 2010 and references therein). The Permian *Hyattoceras* produced a similar shell form with the main difference being that the whorl forms a subtriangular cross section about 180° behind the terminal aperture (marked by a constriction), preceded and followed by a much more rounded cross section (Gemmellaro 1887; Davis 1972; Davis et al. 1969, 1996). A similar morphology evolved convergently in the Triassic families Haloritidae and Lobitidae (e.g., Mojsisovics 1882). In fully grown specimens of both groups, the last whorl is elliptical. Where the whorl height is largest, the whorl width is reduced and the whorl tapers towards the venter, while both before and after this short whorl segment, the venter is more or less broadly rounded. In the Jurassic, a couple of genera evolved comparable morphologies, but in these cases, they represent microconchs of less than 5 cm diameter and with strong apertural modifications (lappets). In the Middle Jurassic, all representatives of *Oecoptychius* display a strongly elliptical terminal whorl and some even form a distinct kink a demi-whorl posterior of the terminal aperture (Schweigert and Dietze 1998; Schweigert et al. 2003). *Cadomoceras* (Middle Jurassic; Schweigert et al. 2007), *Sutneria* (Late Jurassic; Parent et al. 2008a), and *Protophites* (Bert 2003) evolved quite similar changes in coiling in the terminal whorl.

Especially in Paleozoic forms, such a change in coiling is not always obvious. In such cases, adulthood/maturity is often reflected in more or less distinct changes in whorl expansion rate. For example, Devonian Anarcestidae commonly have a whorl expansion rate around 1.5. In the terminal whorl, the whorl expansion rate (Raup and Michelson 1965) increases to values around 2 (Klug 2001; Korn 2012). In the Devonian agoniatitids, the whorl expansion rate rises in the preadult whorls. When the specimen approached maturity, this increasing trend is inverted. At least for these Devonian ammonoids, the rule applies that forms with high whorl expansion rates show a terminal decrease while those with low whorl expansion rates display a terminal increase.

7.2.2.4 Changes in Ornament

A change in ornament near the terminal aperture is very common in ammonoids (e.g., Davis et al. 1996). Many show a decrease in ornament strength, especially as far as ribbing is concerned. This applies to such genera as Triassic *Ceratites*, Jurassic *Dactylioceras*, and Cretaceous *Acanthoceras* among many others. In some ammonoid taxa, the ornament became initially stronger and then smoothed directly behind the terminal aperture. In macroconchiate Jurassic perisphinctids, the preadult whorls sometimes carry rather closely spaced fine and sharp ribs, which more or less abruptly change into coarse and broad ribs on the last whorl (variocostation; e.g., *Crussoliceras*, *Lithacoceras*, *Perisphinctes*). Usually, however, the last 10–20° behind the terminal aperture are devoid of strong ribs and commonly display tightly spaced growth lines and/or lirae.

7.2.2.5 Terminal Apertural Constriction or Shell Thickening

A sudden reduction in the whorl cross section at the terminal peristome is very common in the Ammonoidea (e.g., Devonian: *Parawocklumeria*, *Wocklumeria*; Permian: *Agathiceras*, *Hyattoceras*; Triassic: *Arcestes*, *Lobites*; Jurassic: *Bullatimorphites*, *Cadoceras*; Cretaceous: *Baculites*, *Saynoceras*, *Scaphites*, *Valanginites*; e.g., Davitashvili and Khimshiashvili 1954; see Davis et al. 1996 for further examples). In some genera, this constriction is combined with a shell thickening or the terminal shell thickening may appear like a constriction in the internal mould (e.g., Devonian *Agoniatites*, *Manticoceras*; e.g., Klug 2001; De Baets et al. 2012).

7.2.2.6 Formation of Adult Apertural Modifications

Changes in the shape of the aperture (Fig. 7.2) are the most conspicuous mature modification. In some taxa, the undulation of the apertural margin with its projections and sinuses increased only slightly, while in others, this undulation became so extreme that long projections formed adjacent to the supposed ocular sinus. In microconchs of *Kosmoceras phaeinum*, these projections or lappets approached the diameter of the adult shell in length in some specimens (Arkell et al. 1957; Krimholc et al. 1958b; Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963). These extensions of the terminal peristome developed various shapes.

From the Paleozoic, only a few examples have become known. Davis (1972) and Davis et al. (1969, 1996) published Permian examples of *Adrianites* and *Hyattoceras* with strong projections at the terminal aperture. Zhao and Zheng (1977) introduced the Permian genus *Elephantoceras*, which is a small, globular form with strong ornament and long apertural lappets. Some Triassic Arcestidae carry strong ventrolateral or ventral projections (Mojsisovics 1882), while the ceratitids often lack strong lappets (e.g. Sun 1928).

Prominent lateral apertural lappets became common among Middle and Late Jurassic microconchs (Keupp and Riedel 2010). In the Haploceratoidea, several microconchs carry drop-shaped lappets, while in many Stephanoceratoidea and Perisphinctoidea, the lappets are rather straight and tongue-shaped (e.g., Zatoń 2008, 2010; Tajika et al. 2014). In *Oecoptychius*, the lateral lappets are hammer-shaped and combined with a ventral hemispherical projection (Schweigert and Dietze 1998; Schweigert et al. 2003, 2007). Another example has been discussed by Keupp and Riedel (2010): in the Middle Jurassic microconch *Ebrayiceras*, the lateral lappets are very large (half the size of the last whorl) and nearly fused with smaller ventrolateral lappets, thus forming oval ventrolateral openings.

Several groups produced more or less long ventral projections. For example, all species of the Early Jurassic Amaltheidae formed ventral projections when mature. In the Cretaceous, the genus *Mortonicer* produced a more or less strongly curved midventral spine (Marcinowski and Wiedmann 1990; Amedro 1992).

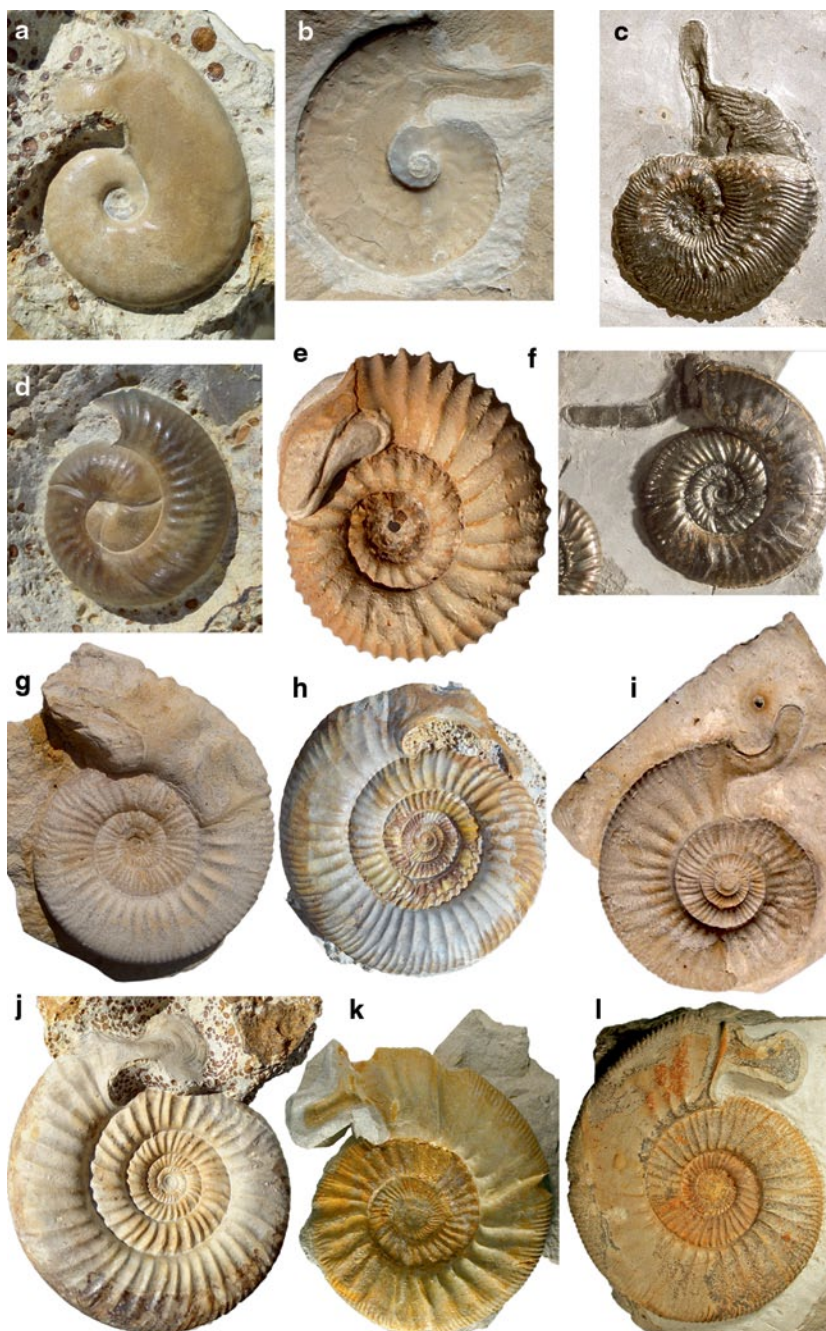


Fig. 7.2 Middle and Late Jurassic microconchs. **a** *Cadomoceras cadomense*, Bajocian. **b** *Paralinelliceras lithographicum*, early Tithonian, Mörsheim, Germany, dm ca. 50 mm. **c** *Kosmoceras "compressum"*, Callovian. **d** *Neomorphoceras*, sp. Oxfordian. **e** *Normannites orbigny*, Bajocian, Thorigné. **f** *Grossouvria* sp., Callovian. **g** *Indosphinctes* sp., Callovian, Pamproux, with three successive growth halts that all contain lappets. **h** *Cleistosphinctes* sp., Bajocian. **i** *Indosphinctes* sp.,

7.2.2.7 Muscle Scars

An increasing number of ammonoid species have become known for the preservation of muscle scars (e.g., Doguzhaeva 1981; Doguzhaeva and Kabanov 1988; Doguzhaeva and Mikhailova 1991, 2002; Doguzhaeva and Mutvei 1991, 1993, 1996; Tanabe et al. 1998; Kennedy et al. 2002; Richter 2002; Klug et al. 2008 Chap. 2.4). In most cases, the muscle scars became visible in specimens that were adult. This can be explained by the fact that in mollusks, the secretion of carbonate is commonly linked with muscle attachment, be it at the aperture or at muscle attachment sites. The longer the muscles stayed at the same place, the more carbonate was secreted, thus increasing the likelihood of its preservation. In preadult growth stages, the interim attachment sites apparently existed too briefly in one place to allow the deposition of a sufficient amount of aragonite to become visibly preserved. An additional bias might be the size of the specimen, although some small (probably adult) cheiloceratids (< 30 mm) have been reported (Richter 2002) that nicely show muscle attachment structures.

An illustrative example of sexual dimorphism in muscle scars, with connotations in soft-body organization, was described by Palframan (1969: text-fig. 11) from adult macro- and microconchs of *Hecticoceras brightii*. Besides the usual ventrolateral muscle scars in both dimorphs (Doguzhaeva and Mutvei 1991), the macroconchs have an additional ventrolateral scar behind the peristome. The microconchs also bear these additional scars but extended ventro-laterally and projected on the flanks until, at least, the umbilical shoulder.

7.2.2.8 Colour Pattern

Colour patterns are rarely preserved in ammonoids (e.g., Mapes and Davis 1996; Mapes and Larson 2015). Adult modifications of these patterns are even rarer. We are aware of only the one record already reported by Mapes and Davis (1996), namely Mapes and Sneek (1987), who described an *Owenites* in which the transverse color bands were more tightly spaced near the terminal aperture.

7.2.2.9 The Black Layer

The black layer is well-known from modern nautilids (Ward 1987). In shells of adult nautilids, a black chitinous layer less than 0.5 mm thick in the dorsal part of the shell extends beyond the apertural edge. It covers a tongue-shaped surface with an adult thickening, which is formed at the termination of growth. A similar black layer has been found in various ammonoids (Fig. 7.3), including e.g., Devo-

Callovian, Pamproux, with bent lappet. **j** *Bigotites* sp., Bajocian. **k** *Parataxioceras latifasciculatum*, middle Kimmeridgian, Gräfenberg, Germany, dm ca. 145 mm. **l** *Parataxioceras* cf. *lothari*, middle Kimmeridgian, Geisingen, Germany, dm ca. 100 mm. **a, d, h, j** Ste. Honorine Des Pertes, France, col. C. Obrist. **b, k, L**, col. V. Schlamp. **c, f**, Aichelberg, Germany, from Dietl (2013). **e, g, i**, col. P. Branger

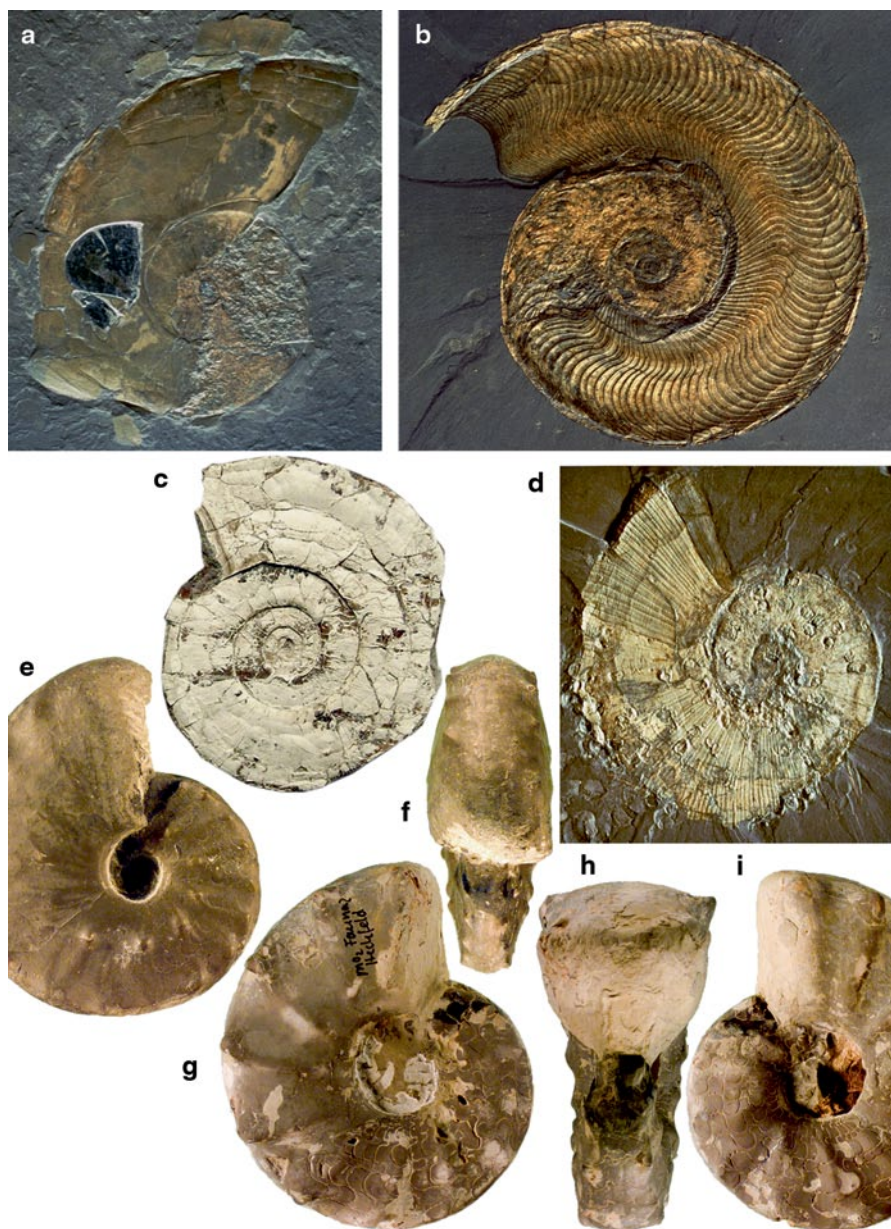


Fig. 7.3 Black layer and black band in Mesozoic ammonoids (**a–d** from Klug et al. 2007; **e–i** from Klug et al. 2004). **a** *Phylloceras heterophyllum*, SMNS 26462, tenuicostatum Zone, Ohmden, Germany; dm 87 cm. Note the jaws and the black band. **b** *Harpoceras falciferum*, falciferum-bifrons Zone, Holzmaden, dm 24 cm. **c** *Psiloceras planorbis*, PIMUZ 6519; planorbis Zone, Hettangian, Blue Anchor, Somerset, UK, dm 45 mm. Note the black band and black layer. **d** *Lytoceras ceratophagum*, SMNS 26465; falciferum Zone, Toarcian, Ohmden, Germany; dm 41 cm. **e, f** *Paraceratites atavus*, lateral and dorsal views, SMNS 24503, atavus Zone, Neckarrems, col. M. Warth; dm 61 mm. **g–i**, *Ceratites spinosus*, lateral and dorsal views, SMNS 25255–33, spinosus Zone, Heckfeld; dm 102 mm. Images: **a, b** Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart. **d** Urweltmuseum Hauff. **c** T. Galfetti. **e–i** W. Gerber

nian geophuroceratids (Keupp 2000), Triassic ceratitids (Klug et al. 2004), as well as Jurassic ammonites (Klug et al. 2007) and is considered as either homologous or convergent with the structure in nautilids. Of the criteria of homology, only those of position and specific structure are fulfilled, since transitional states are missing (Klug et al. 2004). Nevertheless, it is likely that the anterior edge of the black layer served for the attachment of the dorsal mantle.

7.2.2.10 The Black Band

The black band is a thin organic coating on the shell, which forms a narrow band surrounding the adult aperture in some cephalopods; it is sometimes found in modern nautilids (Ward 1987) and rarely in ammonoids (Klug 2004; Klug et al. 2007). Like the black layer, it is black due to its melanin content. So far, it has been found in *Psiloceras*, *Phylloceras*, *Lytoceras*, and *Harpoceras* from the Early Jurassic (Fig. 7.3) and two questionable specimens from the Triassic (Klug 2004; Klug et al. 2007). It is apparently linked with the adult cessation of growth and in modern nautilids, the black band has been recorded from adult females, although not all individuals appear to develop this structure. Like the black layer, the black band is probably also linked with mantle attachment at the aperture.

Davis (1972), summarized in Davis et al. (1996, p. 469), found indications for “an actual change in the nature of shell deposition late in ontogeny”. Accordingly, the shells of adult *Adrianites* and other Permian ammonoids displayed small “*pits in the internal mold*”. Davis et al. (1996) suggested that these structures are possibly homologous to the apertural attachment of the mantle at the black band in mature modern nautilids.

7.2.2.11 The Wrinkle Layer

The wrinkle layer is a structure of uncertain function that occurs in a number of ammonoids in the form of irregular shell wrinkles in the dorsal part of the shell, usually near maturity (Barrande 1877; House 1970; Walliser 1970; Senior 1971; Doguzhaeva 1981; Kulicki et al. 2001). Strength of the wrinkle layer is a character that is rarely preserved and thus of limited use. The wrinkle layer is predominantly found in nearly adult or fully mature specimens (Korn et al. 2014). Kulicki et al. (2001) already pointed out that the wrinkle layer might be comparable or even homologous to the black layer of nautilids.

7.2.3 Constructional and Functional Morphology

Some of the mature modifications of ammonoid shells are so profound that it is hard to imagine that the altered adult morphology did not affect the life style of the ammonoid and thus their evolution. Recurrent morphologies (such as convergent

evolution of apertural lappets) support this hypothesis. Several suggestions have been made with regard to functional as well as constructional interpretations of the modified adult morphology (Tajika et al. 2014): (1) change of habitat (Davis et al. 1996); (2) defense against predators (Keupp and Riedel 2010); (3) sexual display (Keupp and Riedel 2010); (4) attachment of reproductive organs (a modified arm; Landman et al. 2012); (5) change in locomotion/behavior (Klug 2001); (6) fast and metabolically economic construction of the terminal shell segment; (7) fabrication of noise with a lack of function (Seilacher 1974).

(1) The change of habitat did possibly occur since the relative abundance of macroconchs or microconchs varies between localities. Especially in such cases with a large difference in adult size, it might have been important that the sexes stayed separate until the time of mating in order to reduce the time of exposure to potential “sexual” cannibalism (Hanlon and Forsythe 2008; Keupp and Riedel 2010). Nevertheless, this hypothesis is difficult to test.

(2) Many ammonoid species reinforced their terminal apertures by shell thickenings (e.g., *Agoniatites*, *Arcestes*, *Manticoceras*). Even constrictions without shell thickenings might have increased the resistance of the aperture against breakage by predators (Landman and Waage 1986; Keupp and Riedel 2010; Keupp 2012). It is, however, not possible at this point to test whether these modifications are effects of the terminal deceleration of growth or whether they represented antipredatory adaptations. Seilacher (1974) argued against such a function in the microconchs because in his opinion, such defensive structures would be more meaningful in the females.

(3) and (4) are nice ad hoc hypotheses and are difficult to test, especially with the lack of knowledge of the soft parts in general and the reproductive organs in particular. The extreme differences between some antidimorphs (especially *Phlycticerias* and *Oecoptychius*) suggest a comparison to the modern octobranchian *Argonauta*, in which the male measures only 2 cm in length, while the female may reach over 40 cm, when the shell is included. The male of *Argonauta* has a modified arm (hectocotylus), which is stored in a ventral sac prior to mating. This structure is somewhat reminiscent of some of the apertural modifications. Landman et al. (2012) hypothesized that ammonites with a high aperture angle had this type of arm to improve mating efficiency. Nevertheless, direct evidence for such a convergence is still missing.

(5) Klug (2001) showed that the whorl expansion rate in Middle Devonian ammonoids changed close to the cessation of growth. He argued that this change in whorl expansion rate was linked to a change in body chamber length, which, in turn, caused a change in the *syn vivo* orientation of the shell. In the main lineages of Devonian ammonoids, the adult aperture would have moved to a more horizontal position than in preceding growth stages (see also Korn and Klug 2002; Klug and Korn 2004). The latter authors concluded that this change in shell orientation improved mobility and manoeuvrability, both valuable traits to find a mating partner and good spawning grounds.

Tajika et al. (2014) empirically tested the effect of apertural lappets in the Middle Jurassic *Normannites* and found that absence or presence of these lappets would not

have altered the shell orientation significantly. Therefore, these lappets most likely did not serve the function of altering the shell orientation.

(6) Microconchs of the Haploceratoidea and Perisphinctoidea produced a pair of lateral projections or lappets in the peristome (Fig. 7.2), and most frequently their body chambers are shorter than those of macroconchs. Thus, the pair of lappets could be interpreted as the terminal shell segment for accommodating the cephalic portion of the animal. This “*shell segment*” could have been secreted rapidly and economically considering the low amount of aragonite necessary compared to a complete “*tubular*” shell segment. The muscle scars around the peristome of the haploceratoid *Hecticoceras brighthii* (see above; Palframan 1969) would indicate additional muscle development providing for support and mobility of the cephalic portion of the body.

7.3 Dimorphism

As far as the history of research on ammonoid dimorphism is concerned, we only want to mention briefly that de Blainville (1840) and d’Orbigny (1847, p. 441) were probably the first to discuss sexual dimorphism in ammonoids (see also Foord and Crick 1897; Haug 1897). In any case, broader interest in the topic grew in with the important monographs of Makowski (1962) and Callomon (1963).

Commonly, there is a smaller and a larger form in those taxa in which dimorphism is more apparent due to clear differences combined with equally visible shared juvenile characters. For these, Callomon (1955) introduced the widely used terms microconch and macroconch, respectively. These are called antidimorphs.

7.3.1 Monomorphism, Dimorphism, and Polymorphism

Adults of the two sexes of any given animal species may have similar or different shapes. If they are monomorphic, there is no significant difference in adult shape. In the case of dimorphism, two different adult morphologies can develop from morphologically similar juveniles (Davis 1972). In ammonoids, these are traditionally called microconchs (for the smaller variant) and macroconchs for the larger variant. The corresponding pairs are named antidimorphs. In the case of polymorphism, there are more than two (usually three or more) different adult morphologies. Polymorphism in modern biology refers to natural genetic variation (with phenotypic expression or not), undetectable in fossils; here, we use the term to refer to morphological differences between supposed conspecific phenotypes, which could have either a genetic or an environmental cause (compare De Baets et al. 2015a).

As did our forerunners (Davis et al. 1996), we will not repeat all details of the research on dimorphism from its beginnings in the nineteenth century (de Blainville

1840; Orbigny 1847). Instead, we recommend looking up these details in the excellent monographs by Makowski (1962) and Callomon (1963).

There are numerous articles dealing with polymorphism (McCaleb and Furnish 1964; McCaleb et al. 1964; Ivanov 1971, 1975, 1985; Kant 1973; Hirano 1978, 1979; Matyja 1986, 1994; Makowski 1991; Melendez and Fontana 1993). According to these authors, some Jurassic and Cretaceous ammonoids produced more than two forms. After Ivanov (1971, 1975, 1985) had dubbed exceptionally large forms “*megaconchs*”, Matyja (1986, 1994) introduced the term “*miniconchs*” for exceptionally small specimens. He suggested that certain environmental parameters controlled the point of maturation, inducing monomorphism, dimorphism or polymorphism. In his work on modern coleoids, Mangold-Wirz (1963), Mangold-Wirz et al. (1969), as well as Mangold (1987) demonstrated how hormones produced by the optic gland can control the timing of maturation and thus size depending on the developmental state of the gonads. It was also demonstrated for Recent coleoids in captivity that environmental factors such as light intensity, temperature or food availability can have an effect on maturation and therefore adult size (e.g., Gabr et al. 1998; Moltschaniwskyj and Martínez 1998; Tafur et al. 2001; Jackson and Moltschaniwskyj 2002). Callomon (1988) criticized Matyja’s ideas about polymorphism, suggesting that a larger database would be needed to test some of his hypotheses (see also De Baets et al. 2015a). Later, Dzik (1990a), analysing a rich collection of Callovian *Quenstedtoceras* ammonites from the classic locality at Łuków in eastern Poland, did not find any evidence for polymorphism.

7.3.2 Classification of Dimorphism

Bearing in mind the vast diversity and impressive variability of ammonoids, it is not surprising that dimorphism is far from uniform within this group. Consequently, various authors have attempted to meaningfully classify ammonoid dimorphism. In his pioneer monograph, Makowski (1962) introduced two kinds of dimorphs. In Type A, the microconch has five (four) to six whorls and the macroconch has seven (six) to nine whorls. Type B microconchs have seven (six) to nine whorls and the macroconchs have one additional whorl. Guex (1968) added Type O, where the microconch has three to four whorls.

Westermann (1964a) and Houša (1965) also differentiated between two types of dimorphism, where one type differs only in size, while the other differs in size and other characters, especially in the shape of the peristome. Zeiss (1969) added a third group to these two, in which dimorphism was not recognized. This leads to the question, whether dimorphism is the rule and that it only can sometimes not be identified due to taphonomic processes (loss of soft-tissues and subtle conch characters). In that case, a lot of work would await ammonoid researchers, because many more cases of dimorphism would await their detection.

7.3.3 Criteria for Dimorphism

In order to verify the hypothesis of conspecificity of two or more different adult forms, the following criteria (Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963, 1981; Westermann 1964a; Davis 1972; Davis et al. 1996) should be fulfilled:

1. The antidimorphs should differ in adult morphology;
2. They should have more or less identical early developmental stages;
3. They should occur in strata of the same stratigraphic range;
4. They should have overlapping geographic occurrences;
5. They should have the same ancestors;
6. The ratio of numbers of micro- to macroconchs should be about the same through time and throughout the evolution of their clade.

Most ammonoid workers would agree on points (1) and (2). However, a few exceptions exist. McCaleb (1968) stated that in the Late Carboniferous *Syngastrioceras oblatum*, the morphological differences between macro- and microconch are larger in juvenile/preadult growth stages than in the mature stage/the last whorl. Similarly, Rein (2001, 2003) suggested that species of the Middle Triassic genus *Ceratites* show a similar morphological separation of the antidimorphs. He introduced the terms E- (referring to the smooth species *C. enodis*) and P-morph (referring to the strongly ornamented species *C. posseckeri*) for forms with smooth or strongly ornamented preadult whorls. Although further work on this issue would be welcome, we would like to point out that the coiled shells of many mollusks display the highest degree of intraspecific variability in preadult whorls (e.g., Urdy et al. 2010a, b; De Baets et al. 2015). Therefore, the question arises whether these two exceptions, where supposedly the middle whorls differ in antidimorphs instead of the adult morphology, are artifacts from normal intraspecific variability (Urlichs 2009).

Davis et al. (1996) pointed out that differences in geographical occurrences (point 4) of the antidimorphs would not be surprising since their differing morphologies might reflect differing ecological requirements. This might hold true for parts of their life but at least at some point, males and females had to meet in order to reproduce. It is still conceivable that the intersexual differences in behaviour and habitat varied between species, when the extreme differences in dimorphism throughout the ammonoid clade are taken into account.

For various reasons, the morphologic evolutionary rates among the microconch part of a lineage may seem (1) higher (Lehmann 1981; Davis et al. 1996) or (2) lower (e.g., Callomon 1969, Westermann and Riccardi 1979: p. 134) than those of the macroconchs. In the first case, this might be a primary signal, i.e. the microconchs evolved morphologically faster because the mature modifications were directly prone to sexual selection or of great importance for reproduction. Alternatively, this seeming difference in evolutionary rates might be an artifact because the microconchs might attract more attention due to their peculiar morphology, or because evolutionary change is easier to track in microconchs since they display more distinct morphological character states. In any case, these differences in mor-

phological evolution between antidimorphs may hamper evolutionary studies. In studies of dimorphism, it is important to know the phylogenetic framework of the ammonoid lineage under consideration (point 5), because this knowledge optimally contains information on the development of ancestors and other members of the clade, as well as plesiomorphies and degrees of conservativeness of traits. Finally, this phylogenetic test is needed to falsify the hypothesis that the antidimorphs under consideration indeed belong to two separate species.

In the second case, the slower morphologic evolutionary change of the microconchs with respect to the macroconchs produced the opposite pattern, like a morphological stasis of the males. This pattern is produced in lineages where the main morphologic changes developed in the subadult and/or adult ontogeny of the macroconchs. The microconchs typically stop their growth in the early ontogeny of the species, thus not reflecting the changes seen in the macroconchs.

Of course, there may be traits that are not preserved or only rarely or poorly preserved, which could potentially be used to discriminate between antidimorphs, where shell characters alone do not suffice. Till (1909, 1910) searched for dimorphic characters in the jaws, while Parent et al. (2013, p. 32) found evidence of sexual dimorphism in the aptychus (*Praestriaptychus*) of *Lithacoceras* [M]/*Silicisphinctes* [m]. Mapes and Sneek (1987) found two kinds of colour patterns in *Owenites*. Nothing is known about differences in the soft part anatomy between the antidimorphs and we can only hope that one day, exceptionally preserved soft-tissue ammonoids will be discovered, shedding more light on the internal organisation of ammonoids.

7.3.4 Sexing of Ammonoid Antidimorphs

For some, sexing of ammonoid shells seems a trivial task and it happens quite commonly that the microconch is automatically considered the male. This confidence is surprising because the ultimate evidence, namely soft-tissue preservation of reproductive organs in the antidimorphs, is still missing. The background for this slightly premature conclusion is probably the actualistic comparison with some Recent octobranchians. In *Argonauta*, which was already mentioned above, the size differences are just as striking as in *Ocythoe tuberculata*, where the female is 1 m long and so ten times as long as the male (Makowski 1962; Wells 1962, 1966; Mangold-Wirz 1963; Westermann 1969a; Mangold-Wirz et al. 1969; Roper and Sweeney 1975). By contrast, the male is slightly larger in Recent Nautilida (Willey 1895, 1902; Saunders and Spinosa 1978; Saunders and Ward 1987; Hayasaka et al. 1987), but they have a different reproductive strategy. Remarkably, aptychi have been interpreted as protecting the nidamental glands (Keferstein 1866) and Siebold (1848) even suggested that the aptychi were the micromorphic males. Nowadays, there is not much doubt that the aptychi were part of the buccal apparatus and had nothing to do with reproduction.

Numerical ratios between the antidimorphs were another line of evidence that has been explored to assign sexes to each of them. Davis et al. (1996) gave an overview

of the contradicting results of various authors who worked on ammonoids or on Recent cephalopods (Willey 1902; Coëmmme 1917; Pelseneer 1926; Mangold-Wirz 1963; Makowski 1962; Mangold-Wirz et al. 1969; Westermann 1969a; Saunders and Ward 1987; Hayasaka et al. 1987). In ammonoids, the results are biased by the fact that the numerical ratios are influenced by facies and taphonomy (e.g., Callomon 1981, 1985). The most plausible line of reasoning appears to be that of Lehmann (1981), who inferred that the macroconchs were the females because the maturation of eggs takes longer than that of spermatophores, implying a longer lifespan and thus a larger adult size. Moreover, reproductive organs of females (e.g., ovaries, nidamentary glands) are often larger than the simpler reproductive organs of males.

Ammonoid eggs have been reported by several authors (Lehmann 1966; Müller 1969; Zakharov 1969; Maeda 1991; Urlichs 2009; Etches et al. 2009; Landman et al. 2010; Klug et al. 2012). In spite of these findings, there is as yet no report of a discovery of eggs within an ammonoid shell that is free of doubt (De Baets et al. 2015b). Either the preservation is insufficient to detect whether they are truly ammonoid eggs or it is unclear if such an egg mass is really *in situ* within the ammonoid.

7.3.5 Development and Dimorphism

To detect dimorphism in ammonoids, knowledge of their ontogeny is needed (see the criteria for dimorphism). Developmental heterochronies have been suggested as processes generating the differences between the antidimorphs (Gould 1977; Shea 1986). Davis et al. (1996) discussed whether microconchs were accordingly proge-netic and/or hypomorphic (Landman et al. 1991; Neige 1992).

In any case, many antidimorphs display a congruent pattern of development of various shell parameters, which diverge at some point with the microconchs maturing and stopping growth at a size-wise earlier point (e.g., Makowski 1962; Guex 1973; Parent 1997; Parent et al. 2008b, 2009).

Plotting certain shell parameters throughout ontogeny (versus diameter) is an important and powerful method to demonstrate dimorphism. The graphs in Fig. 7.4 illustrate some of the patterns and features discussed above from a moderately large sample of the Early Callovian sphaeroceratid *Eurycephalites gottschei*. The growth rate measured by the relative whorl ventral height is dimorphic (Fig. 7.4a upper) with an increase in both dimorphs up to about 10 mm diameter, after which both dimorphs inverted the trend; from a diameter of about 18 mm onward, the microconch diverged by increasing the rate of growth towards the peristome (Parent 1997). The shape of the whorl cross section changed strongly during growth, but the ontogenetic trajectory is the same in micro- and macroconchs, i.e., monomorphic (Fig. 7.4a bottom). The ventral ribbing is another feature that is dimorphic with a similar trend to that found in the growth rate (Fig. 7.4b). The microconch trend diverged from a diameter of 18 mm compared to that of the macroconch, which is taken as the standard.

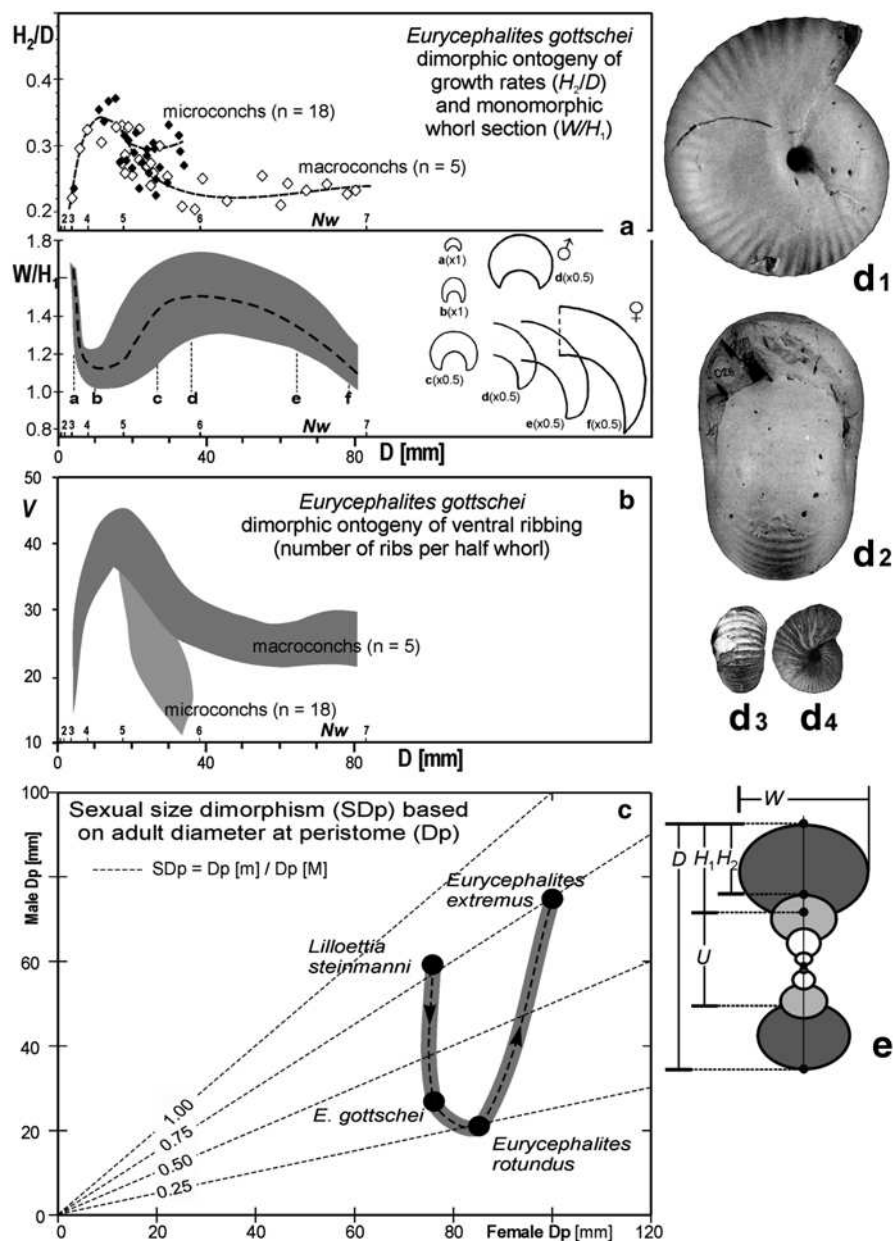


Fig. 7.4 Dimorphism of *Eurycephalites gottschei* (Tornquist 1898) [Sphaeroceratidae]. **a** (upper): dimorphic ontogeny of the growth rate measured as H_2/D versus diameter (D) and whorl number (Nw); **a** (lower), monomorphic ontogeny of the whorl section measured by W/H_1 versus D and Nw (grey area) and selected cross-sections (**a–f**). **b** dimorphic ontogeny of ventral rib number per half whorl (V) versus D and Nw . **c** evolution of the sexual size dimorphism in the lineage *Lilloettia* (late Bathonian)—*Eurycephalites* (Early Callovian). **d** dimorphic pair, a complete adult macroconch (**d1–d2**) and an adult microconch (**d3–d4**), both $\times 0.4$. **e** shell size dimensions. **a–b**, **d–e** modified from Parent (1997). **c** from data in Parent (1998)

7.3.6 Evolution of Dimorphism

Evolution of sexual dimorphism is a complex and interesting aspect in ammonoid paleobiology. However, it is also very demanding with respect to material and raw data. One of the most detailed studies is that of Schweigert and Dietze (1998) for the evolution of *Phlycticeras/Oecoptychius*. Sexual size dimorphism, the feature more readily captured by the observer, shows important changes during the evolution of many ammonoid lineages. One of them is the lineage *Lilloettia* (Late Bathonian)-*Eurycephalites* (Early Callovian), which shows important changes in the ratio of the adult micro- versus macroconch size (Fig. 7.4c), ranging from microconchs of three-quarters (*L. steinmanni* and *E. extremus*) to one third (*E. gottschei* and *E. rotundus*) the size of the macroconch.

7.3.7 Occurrences of Dimorphism

From the Hettangian onwards, Guex (1981) stated that, except for the phylloceratids, the majority of ammonites do show dimorphism. It thus appears that at least in the Jurassic and Cretaceous, whether dimorphism is detected or not largely depends on quality and quantity of the material plus the motivation of a researcher to quantitatively analyze an ammonite lineage. Presuming that the dimorphism of ammonoids really represents the different sexes, a more or less omnipresent dimorphism appears not so surprising, especially because most modern cephalopods also show more or less strong dimorphism.

In contrast to the work of Davis et al. (1996), we will not list mature modifications in great taxonomic detail in the text below, because it appears that the majority of ammonoids actually did undergo some kind of terminal growth and thus produced mature modifications. It is striking that strong apertural modifications became common only in the Jurassic, although a few Permian species (Zhao and Zheng 1977), as well as some Paleozoic nautilids (e.g., Dzik 1984) did produce strong apertural appendages.

7.3.7.1 Palaeozoic Dimorphism

Devonian: For the earliest, loosely coiled ammonoids, De Baets et al. (2013a) tested for sexual morphism in Moroccan *Erbenoceras* and *Anetoceras* and found no clear indication of it. It could be argued that dimorphism might be camouflaged in the strong intraspecific variability (Kakabadze 2004 discussed dimorphism in relation to variability) of this group, but among these two genera, the intrageneric and probably also intraspecific variability is markedly reduced toward the end of growth. Not much has been published on Devonian dimorphism after Makowski (1962) had listed several cases (Table 7.1). Walliser (1963) only shortly mentioned its existence without any detail. Later, Makowski (1991) determined the relative abundance of

Table 7.1 Sexual dimorphism in Devonian to Triassic ammonoids

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
Tornoceratoidea	Tornoceratidae	<i>Tornoceras</i>	Famennian	Makowski 1962
Cheiloceratoidea	Cheiloceratidae	<i>Cheiloceras</i>	Famennian	Makowski 1962
	Gephuroceratidae	<i>Manticoceras</i>	Frasnian	Makowski 1962
Ceratitoidea	Acrochordiceratidae	<i>Acrochordiceras</i>	Anisian	Dzik 1990b
	Ceratitidae	<i>Ceratites</i>	Anisian, Ladinian	Müller 1969; Rein 2001, 2003; Urlichs 2009

micro- versus macrococonchs in various species of *Tornoceras*. In *T. frechi parvum*, he found 28 % macroconchs ($n=95$), in *T. subacutum* there were 47 % macroconchs ($n=65$), and in *T. sublentifforme*, macroconchs varied between 40 % ($n=133$) and 45 % ($n=95$).

Most authors have focused on descriptions of adult modifications (Table 7.2; e.g., Ruzhencev 1962; Korn 1992). Septal crowding has been mentioned commonly (e.g., Korn and Titus 2006; Ebbighausen and Korn 2007; Kraft et al. 2008), elliptical coiling is common in some clymeniids (e.g., Ebbighausen and Korn 2007), increasing umbilical width is characteristic for the earliest, loosely coiled ammonoids (e.g., De Baets et al. 2013a, b), and, of course, changes in ornament spacing have been documented (Fig. 7.5).

Carboniferous: Remarkably, we have not found an unequivocal report on ammonoid dimorphism in the Carboniferous (Nettleship and Mapes 1993). Davis et al. (1996) mentioned the work of Trewin (1970), who suggested that *Eumorphoceras* produced antidimorphs, but he used poorly preserved materials. Frest et al. (1981) examined Late Pennsylvanian *Maximites oklahomensis* and found that 40 % of the examined specimens belonged to “form a”, which might be the macroconch according to its less strong adult modifications (Davis et al. 1996).

In some taxa, a strong wrinkle layer was secreted when the specimen approached maturity (Korn et al. 2014 and references therein). Septal crowding is also not rare (e.g. Korn et al. 2010), although we have to repeat that its value to determine maturity is limited (Kraft et al. 2008). Umbilical egression (Fig. 7.5; e.g., Frest et al. 1981) and other changes in coiling (e.g., Ruzhencev 1962) also occur in Carboniferous forms, which are visible in some of the cross sections figured in Korn et al. (2010). Ruzhencev (1962) illustrated *Dombarites*, *Homoceras*, and *Praedaremites*, which formed ventral keels near maturity.

Permian: Although many Permian ammonoids are known to have formed distinct mature modifications (Table 7.3, Fig. 7.5; Miller and Furnish 1940; Miller 1944; Ruzhencev 1962; Davis 1972; Zhao and Zheng 1977; Frest et al. 1981; Zhou 1985; Schiappa et al. 1995), not much has been published, suggesting the presence of dimorphism of the shell. Davis et al. (1969, 1996) and Davis (1972) counted the specimens of Permian *Agathiceras uralicum* and found 75 % macroconchs ($n=110$). Table 7.3 lists mature modifications (modified from Davis et al. 1996).

Table 7.2 Mature modifications in Devonian and Carboniferous ammonoids

Taxon	Coiling	Constrictions	Ornament	Whorl section	Wrinkle layer	Septal crowding	Suture simplified	Reference
Anetoceratidae								
<i>Anetoceras</i>	●		●			●		De Baets et al. 2013a, b
<i>Erbenoceras</i>	●		●			●		De Baets et al. 2013a, b
Anarcestidae								
<i>Sellanarcestes</i>	●			●		●		Klug 2001
Agoniatitidae								
<i>Agoniatites</i>	●	●	●			●		Klug 2001
Gephuroceratidae								
<i>Manticoceras</i>	●	●						Korn and Klug 2007
Prolobitidae								
<i>Prolobites</i>	●	●	●	●		●		Bogoslovsky 1969
Wocklumerioidea								
<i>Wocklumeria</i>	●	●				●	●	Ebbighausen and Korn 2007
<i>Kamptoclymenia</i>	●	●	●					Schindewolf 1937
Pericyclidae								
<i>Oaoufilalites</i>	●					●		Korn and Ebbighausen 2008
Maxigoniatitidae								
<i>Maxigoniatites</i>	●				●			Korn et al. 1999
Girtyoceratidae								
<i>Calygirtyoceras</i>	●							Korn et al. 1999

Since the account of Davis et al. ([1996](#)) appeared, not a lot of new data have been published and it appears that these are still insufficient to analyze evolutionary trends in Paleozoic dimorphism. Accordingly, McCaleb's ([1968](#), p. 29) statement that “*dimorphism is a predominant feature at the inception of an evolutionary lineage and decreases through phylogeny*” appears premature at best, if not wrong.

7.3.7.2 Triassic Dimorphism

Davis et al. ([1996](#)) listed mature modifications in Triassic ammonoids in relation to their shell shape (Table [7.4](#), Fig. [7.6](#)). This information is summarized in Table [7.4](#). In spite of the sometimes quite conspicuous adult modifications and the incredible diversity as well as morphological disparity of Triassic ammonoids, reliably dem-

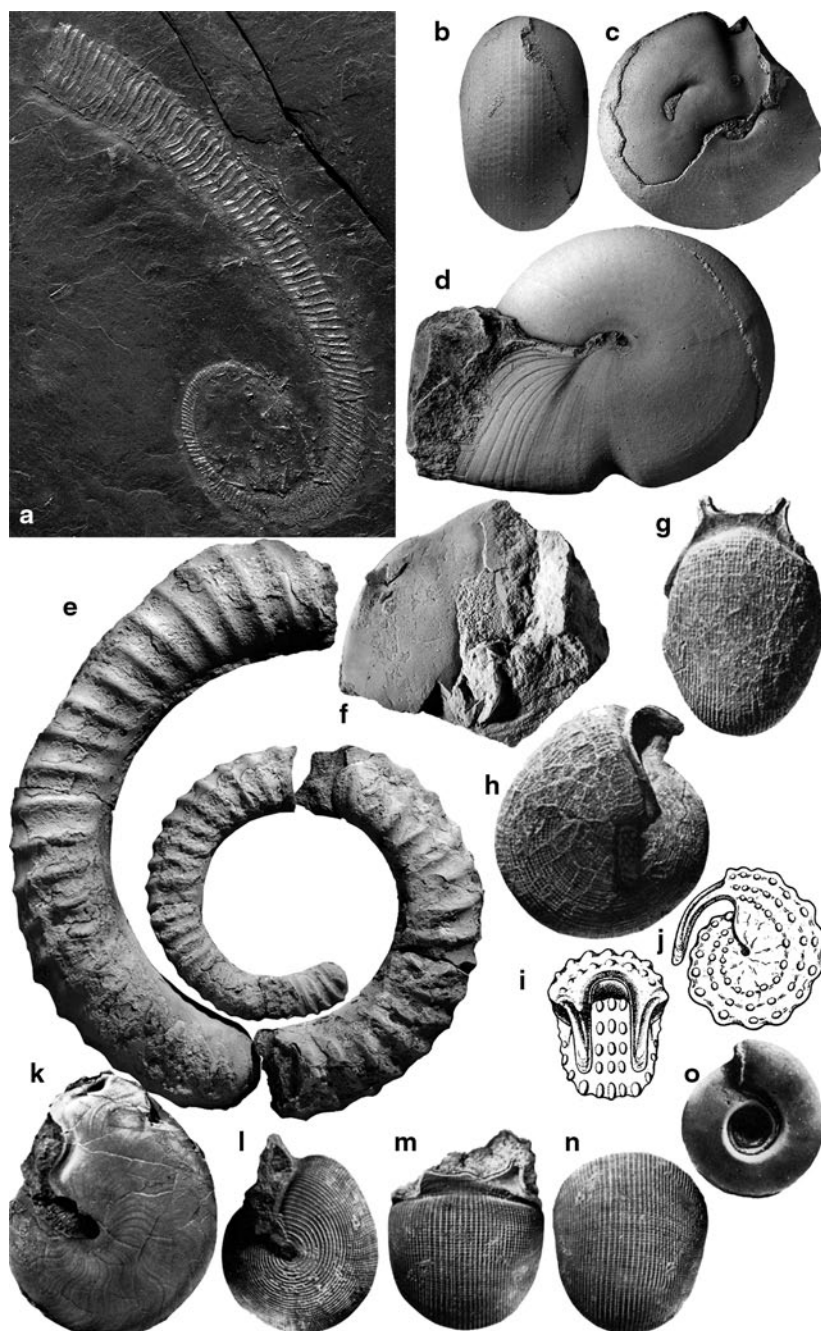


Fig. 7.5 Paleozoic mature modifications. **a** *Metabactrites fuchsi*, PWL2010/5251-LS, middle Kaub Formation, Hunsrück, Bundenbach, from De Baets et al. (2013b), dm 80 mm. Note the changes in coiling and ribbing. **b–d** *Prolobites aktubensis*, col. Ademmer, Kattensiepen, Germany,

Table 7.3 Mature modifications in Permian ammonoids. (modified after Davis et al. 1996)

Taxon	Coiling	Constrictions	Ornament	Lappets	Whorl section	Wrinkle layer	Thick septum	Septal crowding	Suture simplified
Adrianitidae									
<i>Adrianites</i>	•	•		•	•	•			
<i>Crimites</i>	•	•			•				
<i>Epadrianites</i>	•	•							
<i>Hoffmannia</i>	•	•	•		•				
<i>Neocrimites</i>	•	•	•	•					
<i>Palermites</i>	•	•		•	•				
<i>Pseudagathic</i>	•	•	•						
<i>Sizilites</i>	•	•	•		•				
<i>Texoceras</i>	•	•				•			•
Cyclolobidae									
<i>Cyclolobus</i>	•	•		•	•				
<i>Mexioceras</i>	•	•			•		•		•
<i>Waagenoceras</i>	•	•			•	•		•	•
Hyattoceratidae									
<i>Hyattoceras</i>	•	•	•		•				
Marathonitidae									
<i>Marathonites</i>	•	•			•				
<i>Pseudovidrioc</i>		•	•		•				•
Vidrioceratidae									
<i>Peritrochia</i>		•		•					
<i>Stacheoceras</i>	•	•		•	•				
Agathiceratidae									
<i>Agathiceras</i>	•	•	•	•	•				
Pseudohaloritidae									
<i>Elephantoceras</i>		•	•	•					
<i>Sangzhites</i>	•	•	•	•	•				
<i>Shangraoceras</i>	•	•		•	•				

from Korn and Klug (2002). **b**, **c** SMF 34694. lateral and ventral view; note the elliptical constriction (internal shell projection) and the strong subterminal constriction; dm 21 mm. **d** SMF 34691; note the change in coiling, lirae spacing and the constriction; dm 28 mm. **e** *Erbenoceras advolvens*, early Esmian, Tafilalt, Morocco, from De Baets et al. (2013b); dm 156 mm; note the change in coiling. **f** *Fidelites* sp., GPIT 1862-133, *costatus* conodont Zone, Eifelian, Tafilalt, Morocco; with broad terminal constriction, from Klug (2001). **g–i** Permian ammonoids from Davis et al. (1996). **g**, **h** *Adrianites* sp., lateral and ventral views, GIUA Drawer 55, T328, Maoen Mollo, Timor, Indonesia, dm 26 mm. **i**, **j** *Elephantoceras* sp., Permina, from Zhao and Zheng (1977). **k** *Cyclolobus walkeri*, MNHN B 7520, Ankito hazo, Madagascar; dm 93 mm. **l–n** *Adrianites* cf. *insignis*, BMNH C37654, Sosio Limestone, Province of Palermo, Italy; dm 21 mm. **o**, *Wocklumeria sphaeroides*, nr. 572, Famennian, Kowala, Poland, from Czarnocki (1989)

Table 7.4 Mature modifications in Triassic ammonoids. (modified after Davis et al. 1996)

Taxon	Shell shape	Coil- ing	Elliptical coiling	Constrict- ions	Orna- ment	Apertural extensions	Whorl section	Thick shell	Septal crowding	Occluded umbilicus	Reference
Longobarditidae											
<i>Intormites</i>	Oxycone	•			•		•	•	•	•	Hammer and Bucher 2006
Beyrichitidae											
<i>Eogymnotoceras</i>	Discocone				•		•		•		Tozer 1994
<i>Favreticeras</i>	Discocone				•		•		•		Bucher 1992
Balattonitidae											
<i>Platycuccoceras</i>	Platycone				•				•		Davis et al. 1996
Kashmiritidae											
<i>Kashmirites</i>	Serpenticone				•				•		Davis et al. 1996
Ussuritidae											
<i>Palaeophyllites</i>	Serpenticone				•				•		Davis et al. 1996
Haloritidae											
<i>Halorites</i>	Sphaerocone	•	•	•	•		•		•		Mojisovics 1893
<i>Homerites</i>	Sphaerocone	•	•	•	•	•			•		
Arcestidae											
<i>Amphipopanoceras</i>	Sphaerocone	•		•			•		•		Davis et al. 1996
<i>Arcestes</i>	Sphaerocone	•		•		•	•	•	•		Davis et al. 1996
Tropitidae											
<i>Tropites</i>	Cadicone	•		•	•		•		•		Mojisovics 1893
Ceratitidae											
<i>Ceratites</i>	Discocone	•			•		•		•		Wenger 1957
<i>Discoceratites</i>	Oxycone	•			•		•		•		Wenger 1957

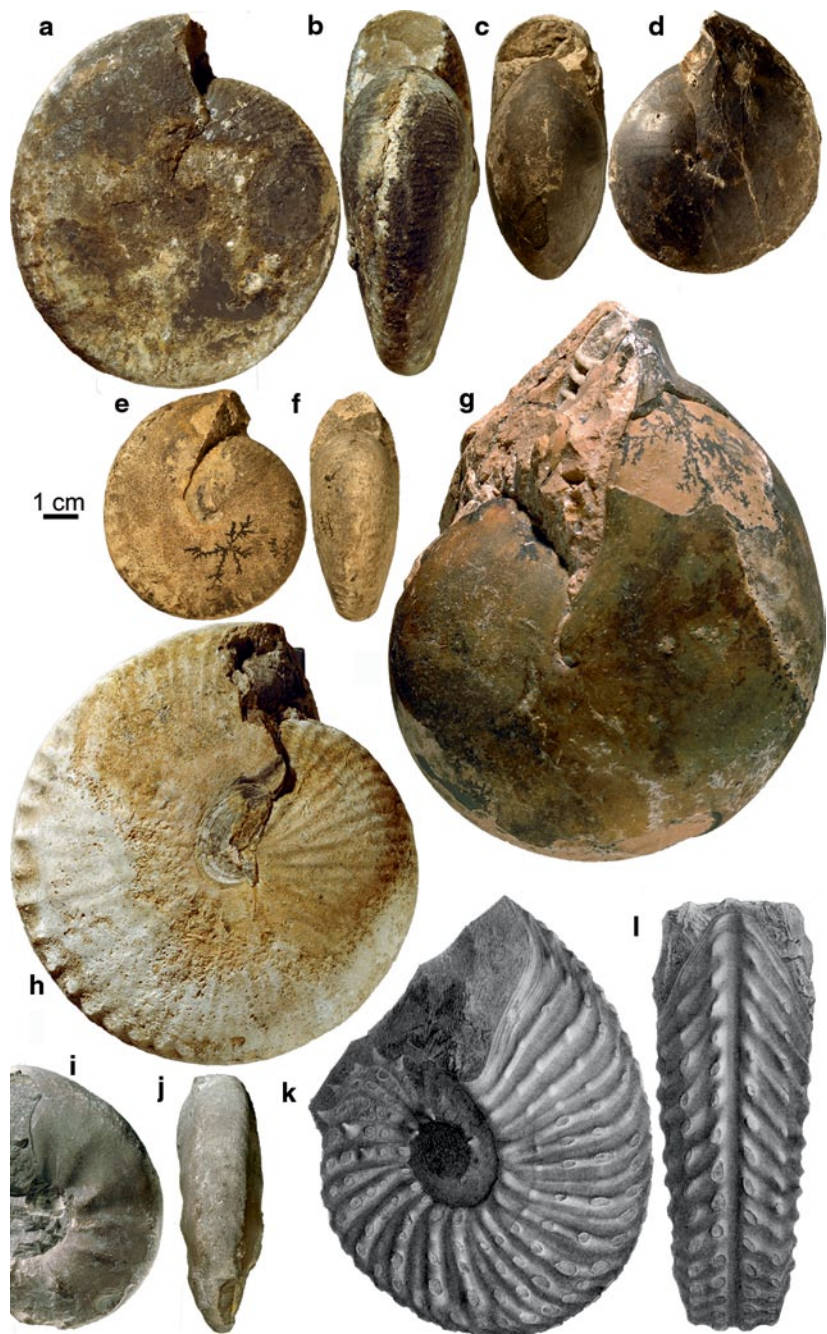


Fig. 7.6 Triassic mature modifications. **a, b** *Halorites macer*, PIMUZ 31068, Norian, Bihati?, Timor, Indonesia, dm 103 mm. Note the change in whorl section. **c, d** *Orestites cf. frechi*, PIMUZ 31069, Norian, Timor, Indonesia, dm 75 mm. Elliptical coiling and constricted aperture. **e, f** *Lobites ellipticus*, PIMUZ SQL43399, Norian, Timor, Indonesia, dm 62 mm. **g** *Arcestes* sp., PIMUZ 31067, Norian, Timor, Indonesia, dm 152 mm. **h** *Halorites cf. phaonis*, PIMUZ 31066, Norian, Timor, Indonesia, dm 124 mm. **i, j** *Ceratites cf. compressus*, MHI 688732, Anisian?, Gar-nberg, Germany, dm 75 mm. **k, l** *Protrachyceras archelaus*, from Mojsisovics (1882), Ladinian, Agordo, Italy, dm 132 mm

onstrated cases of dimorphism are exceedingly rare. A first report was published by Müller (1969), who found a questionable egg mass in the shell of *Ceratites*. This specimen is undoubtedly interesting, but it has neither been proven that the preserved globules are eggs nor that they are part of this ceratitid. It is also questionable because no additional soft parts are preserved in this specimen.

Similarly, the report of Dzik (1990b) of acrochordiceratid antidimorphs is doubtful, because the species of this family have been shown to be highly variable (Monnet et al. 2010). By contrast, the account of dimorphism in Middle Triassic *Ceratites* by Urlichs (2009) appears to represent one of the first profound accounts of Triassic dimorphism. He collected adult specimens and measured their sizes in populations in combination with morphometric data from juvenile to adult whorls. Thereby, he could show that the antidimorph's juvenile whorls are quite similar and they begin to diverge morphologically late in ontogeny, with clearly separated adult sizes and conch parameters. Probably, many more cases of dimorphism will be detected among Triassic ammonoids when well-preserved materials are carefully analyzed for this aspect.

7.3.7.3 Jurassic Dimorphism

Jurassic ammonoids probably contain some of the most convincing and most impressive, as well as famous, examples of sexual dimorphism (Table 7.5, Fig. 7.7). For example, Makowski's (1962) kosmoceratids became the icon of the journal *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* and the impressive combination of extreme size difference, as well as the exotically modified aperture in the dimorphic pair *Phlycticerias* and *Oecoptychius* made them well-known among collectors (Fig. 7.8, 7.9).

Several excellent monographs on Jurassic dimorphism are readily available (Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963, 1981; Tintant 1963; Westermann 1964a, b; Elmi 1967; Davis et al. 1996). It is thus not necessary to repeat all their results. At this occasion, however, we want to summarize the categories (Fig. 7.10), which were introduced by Davis et al. (1996):

Category A: Sexual dimorphism has been shown convincingly, applying the criteria of different adult morphologies, close phylogenetic relationship reflected in their early ontogenies, shared geographic as well as stratigraphic occurrences and shared habitats.

Category B: Davis et al. (1996) grouped forms with dubious sexual dimorphism here. In many of the species included in this category, their phylogenetic relationship may be unclear, geographic ranges may differ, and preadult ontogenetic stages are either poorly known, do not match perfectly, or lack diagnostic characters (Ziegler 1974, 1987).

Category C: In this category, species are included that either appear as monomorphic (i.e., minute or no morphological differences in the shells of the sexes) or where the preservation or other factors make the assignment to an antidimorphic pair impossible. Davis et al. (1996) included several genera with strong apertural modifications such as *Gemmellaroceras* and *Cymbites*.

Table 7.5 Sexual dimorphism in Jurassic ammonoids (incomplete list)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
Psiloceratoidea	Psiloceratidae	<i>Neophyllites</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981
		<i>Psiloceras</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981; Hillebrandt and Krystyn 2009
		<i>Discamphiceras</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981
		<i>Badouxia</i>	Hettangian— Sinemurian	Longridge et al. 2006
Eodoceratoidea	Schlotheimiidae	<i>Kammerkarites</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981
		<i>Saxoceras</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981
		<i>Schlotheimia</i>	Hettangian	Guex 1981
	Liparoceratidae	<i>Liparoceras</i>	Pliensbachian	Callomon 1963; Callomon and Gradinaru 2005
	Dactylioceratidae	<i>Coeloceras</i>	Toarcian	Dommergues 1993
		<i>Gabilytes/Zugodactylites</i>	Toarcian	Guex 1973
		<i>Mucrodactylites/Catacoeloceras</i>	Toarcian	Guex 1973
Hildoceratoidea		<i>Collina/Parvoceras</i>	Toarcian	Guex 1973
	Hammatoceratidae	<i>Hammatoceras/Onychoceras</i>	Toarcian	Guex 1967
		<i>Erycitoides</i>	Aalenian	Howarth 2013
		<i>Spinammatoceras</i>	Aalenian	Howarth 2013
		<i>Podagrosiceras</i>	Bajocian	Howarth 2013
	Phymatoceratidae	<i>Haugia</i>	Toarcian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
	Hildoceratidae	<i>Tmetoceras/Tmetoites</i>	Aalenian	Westermann 1964b
		<i>Leioceras</i>	Aalenian	Makowski 1962; Keupp and Riedel 2010; Howarth 2013
		<i>Grammoceras</i>	Toarcian	Callomon 1963; Howarth 2013
	Graphoceratidae	<i>Ludwigia</i>	Aalenian	Howarth 2013
Sonniiniidae		<i>Graphoceras</i>	Aalenian	Callomon 1963; Keupp and Riedel 2010; Howarth 2013
		<i>Witchellia/Petekodites</i>	Bajocian	Sandoval and Chandler 2000; Dietze et al. 2005

Table 7.5 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
Haploceratoidea	Strigoceratidae	<i>Fontannesia/Nannoceras</i>	Bajocian	Dietze et al. 2005
		<i>Strigoceras/Cadomoceras</i>	Bajocian	Dietze et al. 2007
		<i>Phlycticeras/Oecopychius</i>	Bajocian-Callovian	Basse 1952; Arkell et al. 1957; Krimholtz et al. 1958b; Makowski 1962; Schweigert and Dietze 1998; Schweigert et al. 2003
		<i>Protophites</i>	Oxfordian	Bert 2003
		<i>Oxyerites</i>	Bathonian	Elmi and Mangold 1966
	Oppelidae	<i>Ochetoceras/Glochiceras</i>	Oxfordian	Makowski 1962; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Neochetoceras/Lingulaticeras</i>	Tithonian	Makowski 1962; Keupp and Riedel 2010; Schweigert 1998
		<i>Hecticoceras</i>	Bathonian-Callovian	Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963
		<i>Taramelliceras/Creniceras</i>	Oxfordian	Palframan 1966
		<i>Trimarginites</i>	Oxfordian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
Stephanoceratoidea	Lissoceratidae	<i>Cymaceras</i>	Kimmeridgian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Semiformiceras/Cyrtosiceras</i>	Tithonian	Ziegler 1974; Cecca and Rouget 2006; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Oppelia/Oecotraustes</i>	Bajocian	Callomon 1963
		<i>Distichoceras/Horioceras</i>	Callovian	Palframan 1967; Baloge and Cariou 2001
		<i>Lissoceratoides</i>	Oxfordian	Makowski 1962
	Otoitidae	<i>Otoites/Emileia</i>	Bajocian	Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963; Westermann 1964a; Westermann and Riccardi 1979
		<i>Docidoceras/Trilobiticeras</i>	Bajocian	Keupp and Riedel 2010; Westermann 1964a
		<i>Stephanoceras/Insautes</i>	Bajocian	Dietze et al. 2013
		<i>Cadomites/Polyplectites</i>	Bajocian	Makowski 1962; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Orthogaranitana/Strenoceras</i>	Bajocian	Gauthier et al. 2002

Table 7.5 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
	Sphaeroceratidae	<i>Sphaeroceras</i>	Bajocian	Krimholc et al. 1958a; Makowski 1962; Callomon 1985
		<i>Chondroceras</i>	Bajocian	Makowski 1962; Westermann and Riccardi 1979
		<i>Macrocephalites</i>	Bathonian-Callovian	Krimholc et al. 1958a; Thierry 1978
		<i>Eurycephalites</i>	Callovian	Parent 1997
	Cardioceratidae	<i>Arctiocephalites</i>	Bajocian	Callomon 1963, 1985
		<i>Cranocephalites</i>	Bathonian	Callomon 1963, 1985
		<i>Longaeviceras</i>	Callovian	Callomon 1963, 1985
		<i>Cadoceras</i>	Callovian	Basse 1952; Arkell et al. 1957; Callomon 1963, 1985
		<i>Cardioceras</i>	Oxfordian	Krimholc et al. 1958a; Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963, 1985
	Kosmoceratidae	<i>Kosmoceras</i>	Callovian	Brinkmann 1929; Raup and Crick 1981
		<i>Sigaloceras</i>	Callovian	Callomon 1963
Perisphinctoidea	Parkinsonidae	<i>Parkinsonia</i>	Bajocian	Makowski 1962
	Morphoceratidae	<i>Morphoceras/Ebrayiceras</i>	Bathonian	Krimholc et al. 1958b; Makowski 1962; Mangold 1970
		<i>Asphinctites/Polysphinctites</i>	Bathonian	Matyja and Wierzbowski 2001; Zatoń 2010
	Pachyceratidae	<i>Pachyceras</i>	Callovian	Makowski 1962; Charpy and Thierry 1976
		<i>Tornquistes</i>	Oxfordian	Thierry and Charpy 1982
	Tulitidae	<i>Morrisiceras/Holzbergia</i>	Bathonian	Zatoń 2008; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Bullatimorphites</i>	Bathonian	Krimholc et al. 1958a; Makowski 1962
		<i>Tulites</i>	Bathonian	Makowski 1962
	Reineckeidae	<i>Rehmannia</i>	Callovian	Cariou 1984
		<i>Reineckeia</i>	Callovian	Cariou 1984; Krimholc et al. 1958b

Table 7.5 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
	Perisphinctidae	<i>Prosisphinctes/Vermisphinctes</i>	Bajocian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Cleistosphinctes/Leptosphinctes</i>	Bajocian	Chimšišvili et al. 1958; Krimholc et al. 1958b; Pavia and Zunino 2012
		<i>Procerites/Siemieradzkaia</i>	Bathonian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Procerozigzag/Zigzagiceras</i>	Bathonian	Sturani 1966
		<i>Indosphinctes/Elamites</i>	Callovian	Keupp and Riedel 2010; Cox 1988; Mangold 1971
		<i>Grossouvria</i>	Callovian	Mangold 1971
		<i>Hoffatia</i>	Callovian	Cox 1988; Bonnot et al. 2008
		<i>Parachoffatia/Homoeoplanulites</i>	Callovian	Mangold 1971
		<i>Arisphinctes/Dichotomosphinctes</i>	Oxfordian	Callomon 1963; Enay 1966
		<i>Perisphinctes/Dichotomoceras</i>	Oxfordian	Enay 1966; Chimšišvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962; Callomon 1963
		<i>Pseudorthosphinctes/Orthosphinctes</i>	Kimmeridgian	Atrops 1982; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Proplanulites</i>	Callovian	Chimšišvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962
	Ataxioceratidae	<i>Danubisphinctes/Parapallasiceras</i>	Tithonian	Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Lithacoceras/Silicisphinctes</i>	Tithonian	Schweigert 1998
		<i>Choicensisphinctes</i>	Tithonian	Parent et al. 2011, 2013
		<i>Catutosphinctes</i>	Tithonian	Leanza and Zeiss 1992; Parent et al. 2011
		<i>Parataxioceras/Ataxioceras</i>	Oxfordian	Chimšišvili et al. 1958; Atrops 1982
	Aulacostephanidae	<i>Microbiplices/Ringsteadia</i>	Oxfordian	Wright 2010
		<i>Aulacostephanus</i>	Kimmeridgian	Scherzinger and Mitta 2006
	Virgatitidae	<i>Virgatites</i>	Kimmeridgian-Tithonian	Chimšišvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962

Table 7.5 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Age	Source
	Aspidoceratidae	<i>Aspidoceras</i>	Kimmeridgian-Tithonian	Basse 1952; Chimšiašvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962
		<i>Clambites/Epipeltoceras</i>	Oxfordian	Schweigert 1997
		<i>Hybonotoceras/Hybonotella</i>	Tithonian	Schweigert 1997
		<i>Euaspidoceras/Mirosphinctes</i>	Oxfordian	Makowski 1962; Schweigert 1997, Bonnot et al. 1994
		<i>Peltoceras</i>	Callovian	Chimšiašvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962
		<i>Peltoceratoides</i>	Oxfordian	Arkell et al. 1957; Makowski 1962; Matyja 1994
		<i>Physodoceras/Sutneria</i>	Kimmeridgian-Tithonian	Geyer 1969; Schweigert 1997, Parent et al. 2008a; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Simocosmoceras/Pseudhimalayites</i>	Tithonian	Schweigert 1997; Keupp and Riedel 2010
	Polyptychitidae	<i>Craspedites</i>	Tithonian	Chimšiašvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962
		<i>Kachipurites</i>	Tithonian	Chimšiašvili et al. 1958; Makowski 1962; Mitta 2010

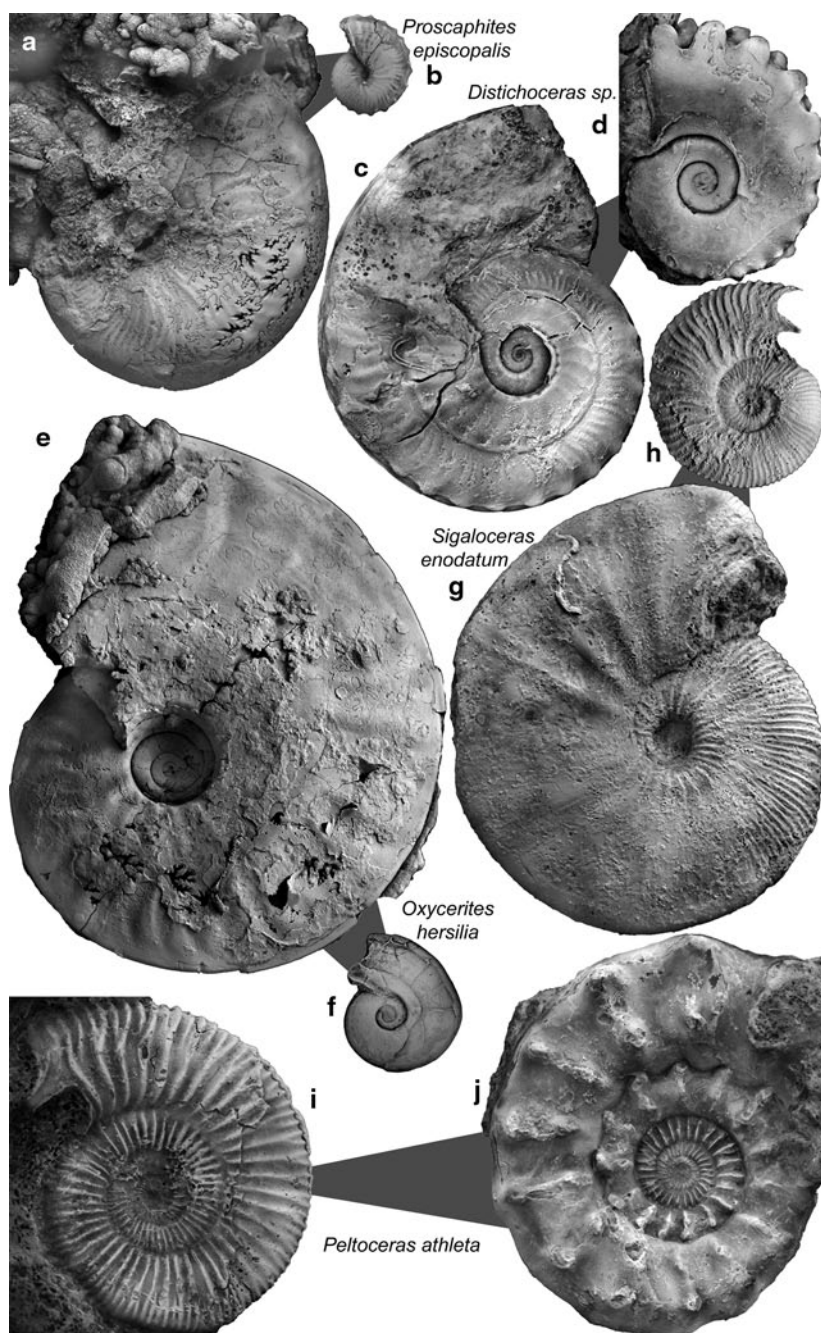


Fig. 7.7 Jurassic antidimorphs. Examples from the Jurassic of Switzerland. The grey triangles connect the antidimorphs, with the narrow end at the microconch. This is an example, how antidimorphic pairs could be given one species name

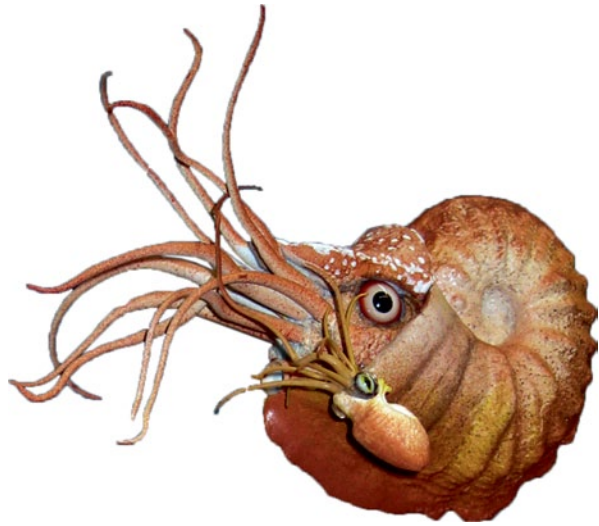
Fig. 7.8 Adult specimens of the antidimorphic couple *Oecoptychius refractus* (Reinecke 1818) (*top left*; microconch) and *Phlycticeras pustulatum* (Reinecke 118) (*bottom*, macroconch). Herznach-Member, Callovian, Swiss Jura Mountains. Note the morphologic and size difference



Category D: Nonsexual dimorphism and polymorphism is contained here. Such polymorphic structures have been shown by various authors (Marchand 1976; Charpy and Thierry 1976; Tintant 1976; Thierry 1978; Contini et al. 1984). According to Davis et al. (1996), this variation has nothing to do with sexual dimorphism. The problem here could be the multitude of factors controlling shape and size of antidimorphs. As discussed above, polymorphism may be caused by a variety of processes such as ecological factors (phenotypic plasticity), hormonal processes, and potentially by diseases and parasites. All these factors contribute to intraspecific variability that may have affected microconchs and macroconchs in different ways. Therefore, some of the cases included in Category D may actually represent blurred cases of sexual dimorphism.

Taking the seeming absence of dimorphism or at least its weak expression in the Triassic into account, it is remarkable how common sexual dimorphism already was in the Early Jurassic (Callomon 1963; Lehmann 1966; Guex 1967, 1968, 1973, 1981; Howarth 2013). Depending on the opinion of authors that focused on Jurassic dimorphism, i.e. which case of dimorphism to include or exclude in sexual dimorphism, the abundance of dimorphism became high to very high in the Middle to Late Jurassic (e.g. Ziegler 1974, 1987; Parent 1997; Schweigert 1997; Schweigert and Dietze 1998; Schweigert et al. 2003, 2007; Matyja and Wierzbowski 2001; Parent et al. 2008a, b, 2009; Zatoń 2008, 2010; Keupp and Riedel 2010; Bardhan et al.

Fig. 7.9 Model of an antidimorphic pair of the Middle Jurassic *Phlycticeras*/*Oecoptychius* by B. Scheffold (Zurich). Note that *Oecoptychius* might have used a modified arm to transmit a spermatophore. Naturally, many aspects of this reconstruction are based on speculations



2012). The great success of this reproductive strategy probably originated partially in the fact that many Middle and Late Jurassic ammonoids phylogenetically root in the Hildoceratoidea (Donovan et al. 1981; Davis et al. 1996), which gave rise to many of the younger clades except for the lytoceratids and phylloceratids, which are not known to have produced clear cases of dimorphism (Fig. 7.11), except few cases such as *Juraphyllites* studied by Cope (1992). This also shows that dimorphism may well be of use as a character for phylogenetic reconstructions. Another factor for the Jurassic success of sexual dimorphism in ammonoids is certainly ecological. The energetic cost of reproduction (the energy that is available for the ovaries and thus eggs) can be significantly reduced when the size of the males, and thus their energy intake, is reduced.

The monophyletic nature of Jurassic sexual dimorphism has another important implication. Genera such as *Taramelliceras* and *Creniceras* in the Late Jurassic become more likely to have been antidimorphs (in contrast to the doubts of Davis et al. 1996) because there is a strong phylogenetic component in dimorphism; nevertheless, the situation is complicated by difficulties in taxonomic assignments, and other, similar genera such as *Proscaphites*, which also show dimorphism. It appears that in the Haploceratoidea, the majority of species produced a pronounced dimorphism. Additionally, the majority of the haploceratoidean microconchs had subcircular to ear-shaped lappets, while those in the stephanoceratids are rather elongate spatulate (*Kosmoceras*) or subovally elliptical (*Normannites*).

Interestingly, the peak in well documented sexual dimorphism in conjunction with extreme adult modifications is in the Middle Jurassic, followed by an increasing number of dubious cases in the Callovian to Kimmeridgian and decreasing abundance of mature modifications in the Tithonian (Davis et al. 1996). From the Tithonian onwards, dimorphism continued to exist.

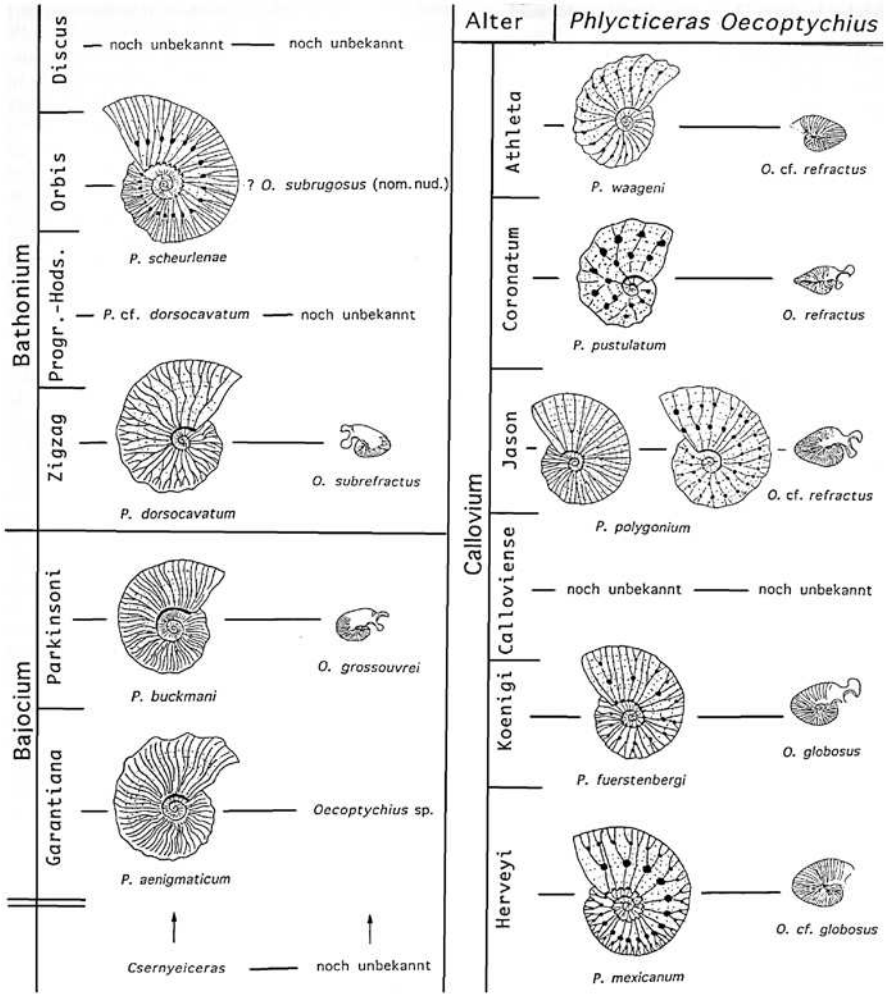


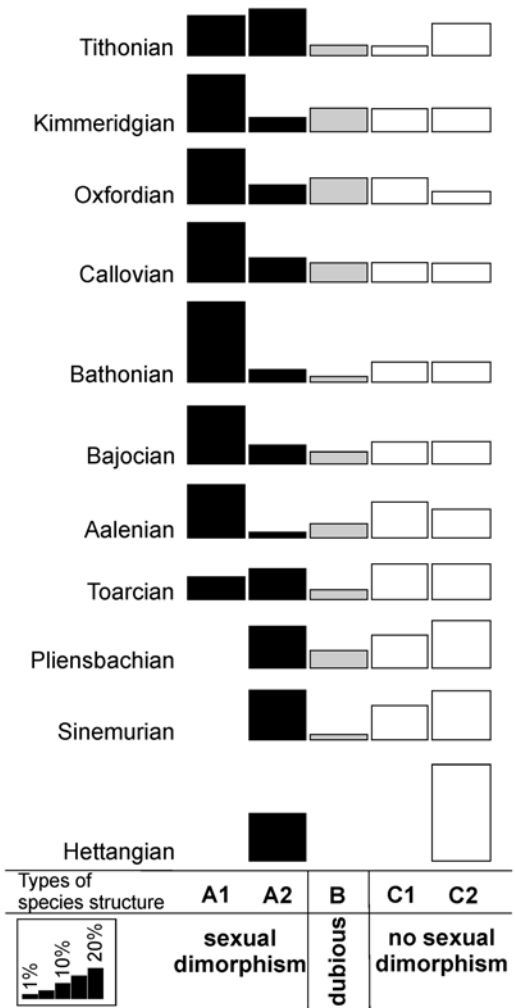
Fig. 7.10 Evolutionary change in the lineage *Phlycticeras/Oecoptychius*. (slightly modified from Schweigert and Dietze 1998)

7.3.7.4 Cretaceous Dimorphism

As in the Jurassic, each ammonoid clade produced different mature modifications, except for the phylloceratids. The seeming absence of dimorphism in phylloceratids might be due to the scarcity of adult specimens (Davis et al. 1996) and/or to the commonly simple ornament and more or less straight apertures.

In contrast to the phylloceratids, several Cretaceous lytoceratids do display mature modifications (Fig. 7.13). For example, some gaudryceratids changed the whorl cross section and a slight umbilical egression may occur, as well as changes in ornament (Wiedmann 1973; Cooper and Kennedy 1979; for a review of the

Fig. 7.11 History of dimorphism in Jurassic ammonoids, taking into account the types of species structure, i.e. the predominant type of adults depending on the amount of dimorphic forms (redrawn from Davis et al. 1996). *A1* microconchs with strong mature modifications (e.g., rostrum, lappets); *A2* microconchs with weak mature modifications; *B* groups that look like sexually dimorphic taxa but lack some features to determine dimorphism; *C1* monomorphic, small forms with adult modifications; *C2* monomorphic, moderately large to large forms without adult modifications



group see Hoffmann 2010). In haploceratoideans such as *Aconeceras*, the apertural lappets are less distinct than in the Jurassic, but also present, and combined with a short triangular ventral rostrum (Doguzhaeva and Mutvei 1991). Davis et al. (1996) mention an interesting mode of terminal countdown in *Menuites*, which is remotely reminiscent of the white venter in nautilid shells: in the microconchs of this genus, the ventral tubercles and spines vanish about a demi-whorl behind the terminal aperture (Cobban and Kennedy 1993). The venter and the ventrolateral part stay smooth until shortly behind the terminal aperture, where they re-appear. *Hauericeras*, by contrast, resembles in its terminal aperture the haploceratoideans (Obata et al. 1978). According to Klinger and Kennedy (1989), the hoplitoidean *Placenticer* displays a rather strong umbilical egression, which gives it a scaphitoid adult morphology. Additionally, the venter became rounded and the

ornament changed. The possibly most conspicuous adult modification in the Cretaceous among the regularly coiled ammonites is that of the Albian acanthoceratoid *Mortoniceras*, which forms a long ventral spine, which may be directed ventrally (*M. equidistans*) or even curved posteriorly (*M. rostratum*), forming almost a complete loop (e.g., Cooper and Kennedy 1979). Additionally, the whorl cross section and ornament changed.

The most famous kinds of mature modifications are undoubtedly those of the Cretaceous heteromorphs of the superfamilies Ancyloceratoidea and Turrilitoidea. A good example is the ancyloceratoidean scaphitids (Fig. 7.13, 7.14), which have a wide geographic distribution and a rather impressive diversity. In most species of this group, a more or less straight shaft with a terminal hook follows the normally planispirally coiled phragmocone (Cobban 1951; Landman 1987). Additionally, the aperture is constricted (e.g., Landman et al. 2012). The degree of uncoiling and the length of the straight shaft in relation to the terminal diameter vary as well as the changes in ornament (e.g., in *Hoploscaphites* or *Scaphites*). The microconchs of both *Worthoceras* and *Yezoites* carry broad lappets (Fig. 7.13) with strong convex growth lines (Tanabe 1977; Kennedy 1988). In the Santonian *Scaphites* (*Pteroscaphites*) *coloradensis*, the lateral lappets occur in both antidimorphs and have a peculiar hollow spine-like morphology (Kennedy 1988; Landman 1989).

The mature modifications of some Turrilitoidea appear even more unusual. In the baculitids, the adult modifications are usually limited to changes in ornament (stronger ribs on the venter), sometimes a slight dorsal turn of the aperture and dorsal as well as ventral lappets (Kennedy 1988; Cobban and Kennedy 1991c; Klug et al. 2012). The ventral projection or rostrum can be rather long, clearly exceeding the shell diameter. Davis et al. (1996) figured a *Baculites* in which this projection is very long. They assumed that the rostrum might have attained this long size due to an injury or infection. By contrast, we have seen other specimens with similarly shaped adult apertures, thus indicating that this might be a normal adult aperture of this species (Fig. 7.13).

In many genera, such as *Nostoceras*, *Didymoceras*, *Allocrioceras* or *Emericeras*, the terminal demi-whorl is characterized by a U-shaped part (e.g., Stephenson 1941; Kennedy 1988; Cobban and Kennedy 1994a). In most cases, the coiling direction differs more or less strongly from the preceding whorls. Sometimes, the plane of coiling stayed the same (like in the turrilitoideans *Allocrioceras*, *Emericeras* and *Labeceras*, and the lytoceratid *Macroscaphites*), sometimes the plane of coiling changed: in *Eubostriochoceras*, *Hyphantoceras*, *Nostoceras* and *Didymoceras*, for example, the coiling axis turned for 50–90°. In *Didymoceras nebrascense*, this change in coiling axis is merely a continuation of a similar change in the preceding whorls; in this species, the coiling axis appears to be coiled in itself (Meek and Hayden 1856). By contrast, the Japanese *Pravitoceras* might be the only genus in which the coiling axis switches rapidly for 90°. In all these cases, this terminal countdown of heteromorphs (Seilacher and Gunji 1993) is linked with changes in ornament.

The abundance of such a U-shaped terminal demi-whorl raises the question of the selective force behind it. Although the ultimate evidence is lost due to the ex-

Phylogeny of Jurassic ammonoids

modified after HOUSE & SENIOR (1981)

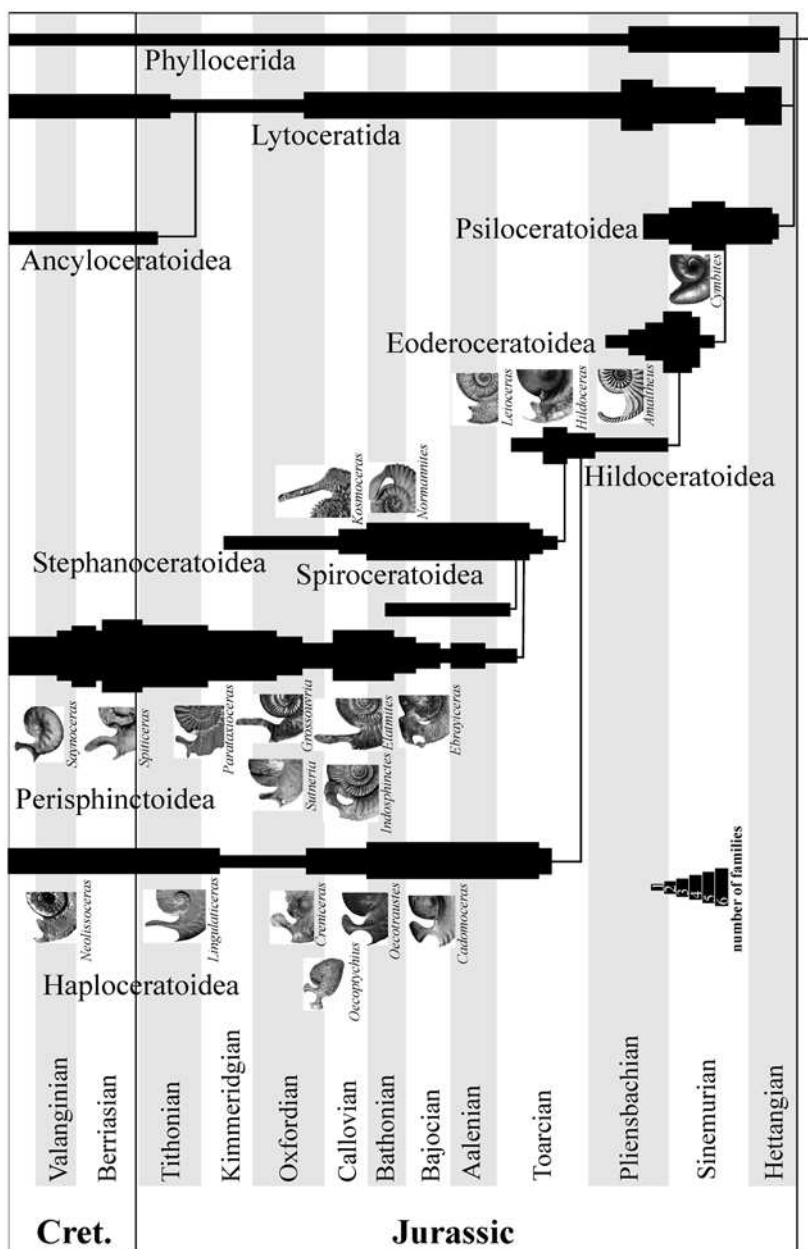


Fig. 7.12 Modified peristomes of adult microconchs of the Jurassic and Early Cretaceous. Note the rather uniform lappets in the haploceratoids, the rather straight lappets in the perisphinctoids, and the disparity in the lappets among the stephanoceratoids. Image sources: V. Schlamp (*Elatmites*, *Paralingulaticeras*, *Parataxioceras lothari*), J.-S. David (*Cadomoceras cadomense*; *Cymbites laevigatus*; *Ebrayiceras pseudoanceps*; *Hildoceras lusitanicum*; *Morrisiceras schwandorfense*; *Oecotraustes bomfordi*); D. Bert (*Kosmoceras phaeinum*); H. Chatelier (*Saynoceras*); Quenstedt (1885: *Amaltheus margaritatus*; *Leioceras opalinum*); R. Roth (*Creniceras crenatum*; *Sutneria platynota*); P. Branger (*Indosphinctes*; *Normannites orbignyi*); Dietl (2013: *Grossouvria*). Djanelidzé (1922: *Spiticerias kiliani*, modified or reduced); Atrops and Reboulet (1995: *Neolissoceras grasianum*, modified or reduced); Ernst and Klug (2011: *Oecoptychius refractus*)

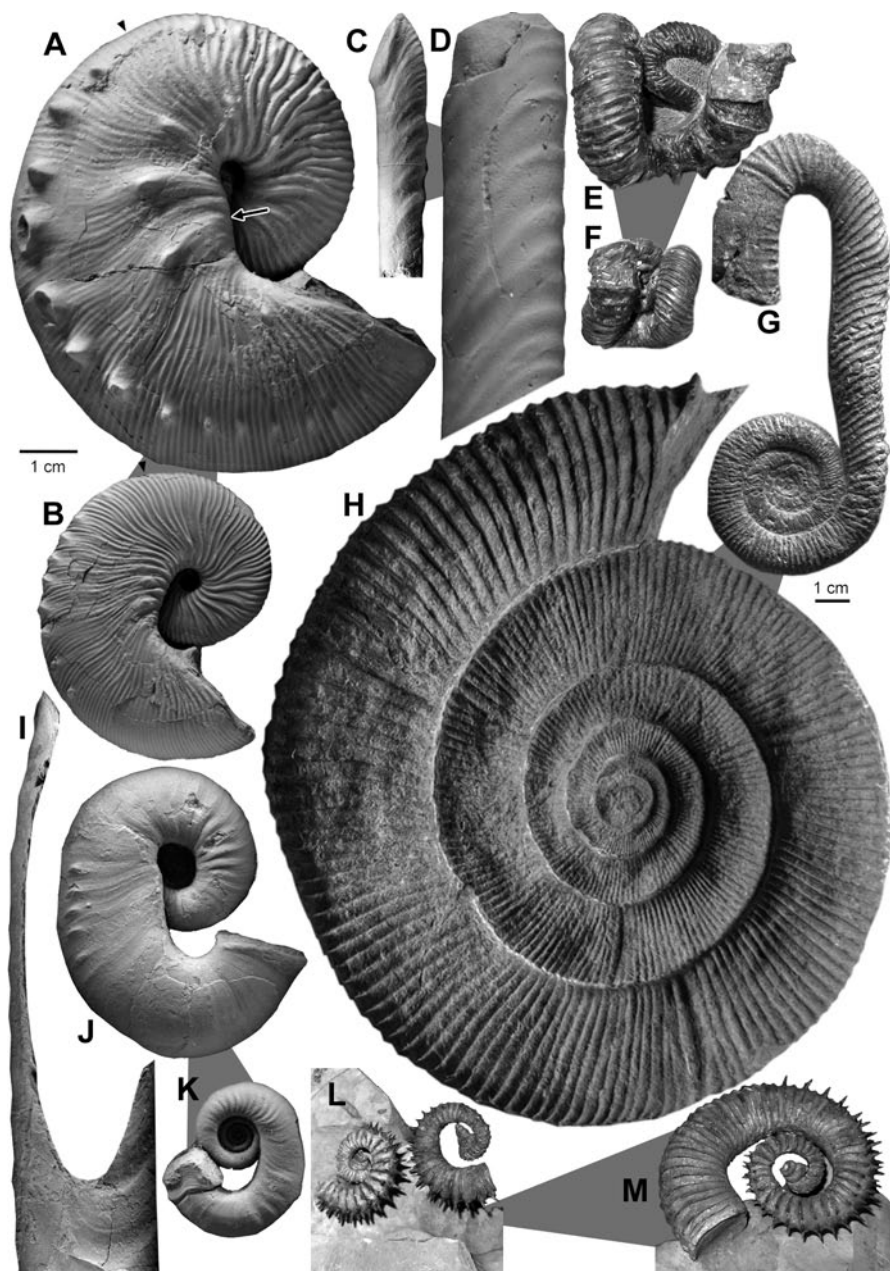


Fig. 7.13 Cretaceous antidimorphic pairs. **a, b** *Hoploscaphites brevis*, Pierre Shale, South Dakota. Last septum is marked by a triangle. **A**, Macroconch, USNM 367, lateral view, dm 90 mm. Note the bulge along the umbilical margin (*arrow*). **B**, Microconch, lateral view, AMNH 58514, dm 55 mm. **c, d** *Sciponoceras gracile*, Cenomanian, Texas. **C**, microconch, USNM 411539, wh 9 mm. **D**, Macroconch (USNM 411537, wh 17 mm). The antidimorphs differ mainly in size. **e, f** *Nippono-*

tion of the Ammonoidea, one line of reasoning shall be mentioned here: it is conceivable that this upward turn of the terminal aperture enabled the heteromorphs to approach the level of the center of mass with their hyponome, thus significantly improving their swimming abilities in a horizontal direction. Such a horizontal alignment of aperture and centre of mass was achieved in most ammonoid clades and apparently there was some selection for that trait (e.g., Korn and Klug 2003; Klug and Korn 2004; Tajika et al. 2014). This might have been of particular importance at the time of mating.

Like the mature modifications, dimorphism has been reported from most Cretaceous superfamilies except for the phylloceratines (Table 7.6; Kennedy and Wright 1985a; Davis et al. 1996). Concerning members of the Desmoceratoidea, sexual dimorphism has been described for Campanian *Menuites* (Cobban and Kennedy 1993), where the antidimorphs differ strongly in size. Maeda (1993) examined the dimorphism of Campanian *Yokoyamaoceras*, where the microconch reaches only a third of the diameter of the macroconch (with two whorls less), has a stronger ornament, an aperture with lateral lappets, and a strong ventral projection. For the acanthoceratoidean *Metoicoceras* from the Cenomanian, Cobban and Kennedy (1991b) described a size difference where the macroconch is more than twice as big as its counterpart (Cobban 1953). Its microconchs are more robust and thus have a stronger ornament. Except for the ornament, which is finer in the last whorl of the microconch, the same applies to *Subprionocyclus* (Futakami 1990).

Interestingly, albeit controversial in our opinion, one view on dimorphism of the Valanginian ammonite *Valanginites nucleus* from Wąw in central Poland was presented by Ploch (2003, 2007). Here, the size differences in identically ornamented and identically coiled specimens with purely macroconchiate modification of the terminal part of the shell (prominent lip preceded by a constriction and without lappets) have been used as the only criterion in separating micro- and macroconchs. It is all the more strange as these ammonites are associated with similarly ornamented but much smaller shells having lateral lappets, classified as *Saynoceras verrucosum* (see Dzik 1990a). Thus, it appears that *V. nucleus* might represent the macroconch and *S. verrucosum* its antidimorphic microconch (see also Bulot et al. 1990).

In scaphitids (Ancyloceratina), dimorphism is very well known. Morphological differences between the terminal whorl of scaphitid antidimorphs include adult diameter, coiling, ribbing and nodes or spines, septal crowding, and apertural modifications including lateral and/or dorsal lappets. For example, in *Hoploscaphites*, the more or less straight shaft of the terminal whorl of the macroconch carries a

nites mirabilis, Campanian, Hokkaido, Japan. The antidimorphs differ mainly in size. **g, h** *Macroscephites yvani*, Barremian, Angles, France. **g** microconch with large terminal hook. **h** regularly coiled macroconch, G12/336. **i** microconch with hook, GRY/903b. **i** mature apertural margin of a microconch (?) of the Santonian *Baculites thomi*, USGS 21419, Montana, with a short dorsal and a long, ventral rostrum. **j, k** *Yezoites puerulus*, Turonian, Hokkaido, Japan. **j** Macroconch, AMNH 45280. **k** microconch, AMNH 45281, note the lateral lappets and the absence of nodes. **l, m** *Imerites dichotomum*, Barremian, Alpes de Haute Provence, France. I notice that one of the microconchs is sinistral and the other dextral; dm 45 mm. **m** macroconch, dm 75 mm. (Images: **a–d, i–k** (N. Landman). **e, f, l, m** (W. Grulke). **h, i** (D. Bert))

Table 7.6 Sexual dimorphism in Cretaceous ammonoids. (incomplete list, largely taken from Davis et al. 1996)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
Haploceratoidea	Aconeceratidae	<i>Gyaloceras</i>	Kennedy and Klinger 1979
		<i>Protaconeceras</i>	Riccardi et al. 1987
		<i>Sanmartino-ceras</i>	Kennedy and Klinger 1979; Riccardi et al. 1987; Parent 1991
		<i>Sinzovia</i>	Riccardi et al. 1987
		<i>Borristakoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1976
Perispinctoidea	Binneyitidae	<i>Haploceras</i>	Bujtor 1993
	Haploceratidae	<i>Berriasella</i>	Howarth 1992; Wright et al. 1996
		<i>Neocomites</i>	Fatmi 1969; Reboulet 1995
	Olcostephanidae	<i>Thurmanniceras</i>	Bujtor 1993; Wright et al. 1996
		<i>Groebericeras</i>	Howarth 1992
		<i>Olcostephanus</i>	Fatmi 1969; Bulot et al. 1990; Bujtor 1993; Wright et al. 1996
		<i>Saynoceras</i>	Bulot et al. 1990; Dzik 1990a
	Desmoceratidae	<i>Anapuzosia</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Achilleoceras</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Austiniceras</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Bhimaites</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Epipuzosia</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Grandidiericeras</i>	Matsumoto and Saito 1987; Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Hauericeras</i>	Matsumoto et al. 1990b; Wright et al. 1996
		<i>Jimbolceras</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Kitchinities</i>	Matsumoto 1988; Matsumoto et al. 1990b
		<i>Matsumotoceras</i>	Matsumoto 1988; Matsumoto et al. 1990a
		<i>Mesopuzosia</i>	Matsumoto 1988; Matsumoto et al. 1990a, b

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
		<i>Neopuzosia</i>	Matsumoto 1988; Matsumoto et al. 1990b
		<i>Pachydesmoceras</i>	Matsumoto 1987b, 1988
		<i>Parapuzosia</i>	Matsumoto 1988
		<i>Puzosia</i>	Marcinowski 1980; Wright and Kennedy 1984; Cooper and Kennedy 1987; Matsumoto 1988; Matsumoto et al. 1990a, b; Matsumoto and Skwarko 1993
	Kossmaticeratidae	<i>Grossouvrites</i>	Olivero and Medina 1989
		<i>Gunnarites</i>	Kennedy and Klinger 1985
		<i>Kossmaticeras</i>	Matsumoto 1991b
		<i>Maorites</i>	Macellari 1986
		<i>Yokoyamaoceras</i>	Matsumoto 1991b; Maeda 1993; Keupp and Riedel 2010
	Pachydiscidae	<i>Anapachydiscus</i>	Kennedy 1986b, d, 1989; Kennedy et al. 1986; Kennedy and Henderson 1992; Kennedy and Klinger 1993
		<i>Canadoeras</i>	Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Eupachydiscus</i>	Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Lewestceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1984; Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Menuites</i>	Kennedy 1986d, 1989; Kennedy and Henderson 1992; Kennedy and Klinger 1993; Cobban and Kennedy 1993
		<i>Pachydiscoides</i>	Kennedy 1984
		<i>Pachydiscus</i>	Kennedy and Summesberger 1984; Kennedy 1986d; Jagt 1989
		<i>Teshioites</i>	Kennedy 1986d
	Silesitidae	<i>Silesites</i>	Cecca and Landra 1994
Hoplitoidea	Hoplitidae	<i>Anahoplites</i>	Marcinowski and Wiedmann 1990
		<i>Callihoplites</i>	Marcinowski and Wiedmann 1990
		<i>Euhoplites</i>	Amedro 1992

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
		<i>Hyphoplites</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1984
	Placenticeratidae	<i>Hoplioplacenticer</i>	Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Hypengonoceras</i>	Klinger and Kennedy 1989
		<i>Karamaites</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1981, 1983; Klinger and Kennedy 1989
		<i>Placenticer</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1981, 1983; Kennedy 1984, 1986d, 1988; Kennedy and Cobban 1991a; Cobban et al. 1989; Klinger and Kennedy 1989; Matsumoto and Skwarko 1991; Ganguly and Bardhan 1993
Acanthoceratoidea	Acanthoceratidae	<i>Acanthoceras</i>	Moreau et al. 1983; Wright and Kennedy 1987; Kennedy and Cobban 1990; Matsumoto and Skwarko 1991
		<i>Acompsoceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1987
		<i>Benuettes</i>	Reyment 1971, 1988
		<i>Calycoceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1987, 1990; Cobban et al. 1989; Cobban and Kennedy 1990; Matsumoto and Skwarko 1991; Kennedy and Juignet 1994
		<i>Conlinoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1990
		<i>Cunningtoniceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1987; Matsumoto et al. 1989; Kennedy and Cobban 1990
		<i>Eucalycoceras</i>	Cobban 1988a; Wright and Kennedy 1990
		<i>Euomphaloceras</i>	Kennedy 1988; Wright and Kennedy 1990
		<i>Mantelliceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1984; Kennedy 1989; Matsumoto and Takahashi 1992
		<i>Metoicoceras</i>	Kennedy et al. 1981a, 1989; Kennedy 1988, 1989; Forster et al. 1983; Cobban and Kennedy 1991b
		<i>Mrhiliceras</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1985b; Wright and Kennedy 1987
		<i>Nannometoioceras</i>	Kennedy 1988, 1989; Cobban et al. 1989
		<i>Neocardioceras</i>	Cobban 1988a
		<i>Paraburoceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
		<i>Paraconilnoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1990
		<i>Plesiactanthoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1990
		<i>Plesiactanthoceratoides</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1990
		<i>Protacanthoceras</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1980, 1987; Kennedy and Wright 1985a
		<i>Pseudaspidoceras</i>	Matsumoto 1991a
		<i>Pseudocalycoceras</i>	Kennedy 1988
		<i>Spathites</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1988b
		<i>Sumitomoceras</i>	Cobban 1988a
		<i>Tarrantoceras</i>	Kennedy 1988; Kennedy and Cobban 1990; Cobban 1988a
		<i>Thomelites</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1990
		<i>Watinoceras</i>	Zaborski 1987; Cobban 1988b
	Brancoceratidae	<i>Euhystirichoceras</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1981; Wright and Kennedy 1984
		<i>Hysteroeras</i>	Amedro 1992
		<i>Mortonoceras</i>	Marcinowski and Wiedmann 1990; Amedro 1992
	Coilopoceratidae	<i>Coilopoceras</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1984b; Kennedy 1988; Reymont 1988; Luger and Groschke 1989; Meister et al. 1992
		<i>Hopliioides</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1988b; Reymont 1988
	Collignoniceratidae	<i>Barroisiceras</i>	Immel 1987
		<i>Collignoniceras</i>	Kennedy et al. 1980, 1989
		<i>Forresteria</i>	Kennedy et al. 1983; Kennedy 1984; Kennedy and Cobban 1991a
		<i>Gauthiericeras</i>	Kennedy 1984
		<i>Paratexanites</i>	Kennedy 1984
		<i>Peroniceras</i>	Kennedy 1984
		<i>Prionocyclus</i>	Kennedy 1988

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
		<i>Protaxanites</i>	Kennedy 1984; Kennedy and Cobban 1991a
		<i>Submortoni-ceras</i>	Kennedy et al. 1981b
		<i>Subpriono-cyclus</i>	Reyment 1982; Futakami 1990
		<i>Yabeiceras</i>	Kennedy et al. 1983
	Flickiidae	<i>Litophragmatoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1988a
		<i>Salaziceras</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1984a; Keupp and Riedel 2010
	Forbesiceratidae	<i>Forbesiceras</i>	Kennedy and Juignet 1984; Kennedy and Cobban 1990; Wright and Kennedy 1984; Matsumoto 1987a
		<i>Neophylticeras</i>	Kennedy and Delamette 1994; Wright and Kennedy 1994
	Lyelliceratidae	<i>Stoliczkaia</i>	Wright and Kennedy 1984
		<i>Libycoceras</i>	Kassab and Hamama 1991
	Sphenodiscidae	<i>Manambolites</i>	Luger and Grosehke 1989
		<i>Sphenodiscus</i>	Kennedy 1986d
	Tissotiidae	<i>Metatissotia</i>	Kennedy 1984
	Vascoceratidae	<i>Fagesia</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1985a; Kennedy et al. 1987
		<i>Hourquia</i>	Matsumoto and Toshimitsu 1984
		<i>Microdiplasio-ceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989
		<i>Neopychites</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1979; Kennedy and Cobban 1988b; Cobban and Hook 1983; Zaborski 1987
		<i>Pseudobarroisiceras</i>	Matsumoto and Toshimitsu 1984
		<i>Rubroceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989
		<i>Thomasites</i>	Zaborski 1987
		<i>Vascoceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989; Meister et al. 1992

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
Ancyloceratoidea	Ancyloceratidae	<i>Ancyloceras</i>	Klinger and Kennedy 1977; Forster and Weier 1983
		<i>Acantholytocras</i>	Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Acrotocras</i>	Klinger and Kennedy 1992
		<i>Critoceratites</i>	Klinger and Kennedy 1992
Douvilleratoidea	Astiericeratidae	<i>Emericeras</i>	Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Hemihoplites</i>	Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Lytociocras</i>	Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Pseudomoutoniceras</i>	Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Colchidites</i>	Aguirre-Urreta and Klinger 1986
		<i>Heterocras</i>	Aguirre-Urreta and Klinger 1986, Delanoy et al. 1995
		<i>Astiericeras</i>	Kennedy 1986a
		<i>Douvillericeras</i>	Amedro 1992
		<i>Paraspiitocras</i>	Aguirre-Urreta and Rawson 1993
		<i>Hypacanthoplites</i>	Kemper 1982
Deshayesitoidea	Scaphitidae	<i>Acanthoscaphites</i>	Birkelund 1982; Kennedy 1986c; Kennedy and Summesberger 1987; Jagt and Kennedy 1989; Jagt et al. 1992
		<i>Clioscaphtes</i>	Landman 1987
		<i>Discoscaphites</i>	Jeletzky and Waage 1978; Kennedy and Cobban 1993c; Landman and Waage 1993
		<i>Hoploscaphtes</i>	Makowski 1962; Birkelund 1982; Kennedy 1986b, c, 1989, 1993; Kennedy et al. 1986; Kennedy and Summesberger 1987; Kennedy and Cobban 1993a; Landman and Waage 1993; Machalski 2005
		<i>Jeletzkytes</i>	Landman and Waage 1993; Kennedy and Cobban 1993a; Cobban and Kennedy 1994a; Jagt and Kennedy 1994; Kennedy and Cobban 1993c
		<i>Rhaebocras</i>	Cobban 1987

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
		<i>Scaphites</i>	Cobban 1969, 1984; Cobban and Kennedy 1991a; Kennedy 1984, 1986d, 1988, 1989; Kennedy et al. 1989, 1992; Kennedy and Christensen 1991; Kennedy and Cobban 1991a, b; Marcinkowski 1980, 1983; Immel 1987; Kaplan et al. 1987; Landman 1987, 1989; Jagt 1989
		<i>Trachyscaphtes</i>	Kennedy and Summesberger 1984; Kennedy 1986d; Cobban and Kennedy 1992, 1994b
		<i>Worthoceras</i>	Forster et al. 1983; Kennedy 1988; Kennedy and Cobban 1988a; Kennedy et al. 1989; Cobban et al. 1989; Bujtor 1991; Keupp and Riedel 2010
		<i>Yezoites</i>	Tanabe 1977; Kennedy 1984, 1988; Kennedy and Christensen 1991; Kaplan et al. 1987; Keupp and Riedel 2010
Turrilitoidea	Anisoceratidae	<i>Alloceroceras</i>	Kennedy 1988
	Baculitidae	<i>Baculites</i>	Kennedy 1984, 1986b, c; Jagt 1989; Cobban and Kennedy 1991b
		<i>Boehmoceras</i>	Kennedy and Cobban 1991b
		<i>Eubaculites</i>	Klinger and Kennedy 1993
		<i>Lechites</i>	Cooper and Kennedy 1977; Kennedy and Wright 1985a
		<i>Sciponoceras</i>	Marcinkowski 1980; Kennedy and Juignet 1983; Kennedy 1988
	Diplomoceratidae	<i>Oxybeloceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989
		<i>Solenoceras</i>	Cobban and Kennedy 1994a
	Hamitidae	<i>Metaptychoceras</i>	Cobban et al. 1989
	Labeceratidae	<i>Labeceras</i>	Klinger 1989
		<i>Myloceras</i>	Klinger 1989

Table 7.6 (continued)

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Source
	Nostoceratidae	<i>Anaklinoceras</i>	Davis et al. 1996
		<i>Axonoceras</i>	Davis et al. 1996
		<i>Bostrychoceras</i>	Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Didymoceras</i>	Cobban and Kennedy 1994a
		<i>Eubostrychoceras</i>	Kennedy 1986d
		<i>Exiteloceras</i>	Davis et al. 1996
		<i>Hyphantoceras</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1985a
		<i>Nostoceras</i>	Luger and Gröschke 1989; Kennedy and Cobban 1993a, b; Cobban and Kennedy 1994a
	Ptychoceratidae	<i>Lytocrioceras</i>	Delanoy and Poupon 1992
	Turrilitidae	<i>Mariella</i>	Kennedy and Wright 1985a
Lytoceratoidea	Macroscaphitidae	<i>Costidiscus</i>	Cecca and Landra 1994
		<i>Macroscaphites</i>	Cecca and Landra 1994
Tetragonitoidea	Gaudryceratidae	<i>Gaudryceras</i>	Hirano 1978, 1979

thick dorsal swelling, which gives it a pregnant appearance (e.g., Morton 1834; Kennedy and Cobban 1993a; Landman and Waage 1993; Machalski 2005). Speculatively, this bump provided extra space for the ovaries. In the corresponding microconch, the dorsal wall of the shaft is subparallel to the venter. There are also some differences in ornament (Davis et al. 1996). Landman and Waage (1993) examined the size-differences between the antidimorphs of the Maastrichtian species *Hoploscaphites (Jeletzkytes) spedeni*. Although the macroconchs are in average almost twice as large as their counterparts, the size distribution of both antidimorphs does overlap (Fig. 7.14). This size overlap varies between the species (Landman and Waage 1993), but it is not entirely clear whether the presence or absence of an overlap and its quality are predominantly controlled by (1) difference in adult diameter of the antidimorphs, (2) difference in intrasexual variability, (3) sample size or (4) ecology.

It is also remarkable that in the Maastrichtian *Hoploscaphites comprimus*, some morphological differences between the antidimorphs already occur in the normally coiled juvenile part (Landman and Waage 1993), making sexing of juvenile specimens possible.

Among the Turrilitoidea, there are also many cases of likely dimorphism, although often the main difference between the antidimorphs is size (e.g., *Didymoceras*, *Bostrychoceras*, *Nipponites*, *Oxybeloceras*, *Sciponoceras*; Kennedy 1988; Cobban and Kennedy 1994a). A nice example for dimorphism in the Lytoceratina is the genus *Macrosclaphites*, in which the microconch develops a long straight shaft with a U-shaped hook at the end, while the macroconch consists only of a regularly coiled shell with a terminal constriction (Fig. 7.13). Most other lytoceratines display more normal kinds of dimorphism, i.e. mainly differences in size (*Gaudryceras*, *Costidiscus*, *Tetragonites*; Wiedmann 1973).

Davis et al. (1996) reported a couple of possible cases of Cretaceous trimorphism. One case was published by Hirano (1978, 1979) and concerns the lytoceratin *Gaudryceras*. A second case comprises scaphitids of the genera *Scaphites*, *Cliosclaphites*, and *Scaphites (Pterosclaphites)*. Wiedmann (1965) thought that the species of the latter genus were the microconchs of those of the former two genera, based on the same morphology of juvenile shells, same stratigraphic occurrences and the adult size and morphological differences. This interpretation appears to be incorrect because dimorphism was demonstrated for the macroconchs as proposed by Wiedmann (1965) by both Cobban (1951) and Landman (1987), and later also in *Scaphites (Pterosclaphites)* by Landman (1989). In many cases, the mix of intra-specific variability within both sexes, evolutionary changes, phenotypic plasticity (Wilmsen and Mosavinia 2011) and dimorphism blurs the patterns of disparity in ammonoid populations to such extent that the various phenomena can hardly be distinguished (Kennedy and Wright 1979; Reymont 1988; Kassab and Hamama 1991).

The ratios of numbers of macroconchs (M) to microconchs (m) have also been determined for various species (Davis et al. 1996):

Hoplosclaphites constrictus, France: 1.9 M: 1 m (Kennedy 1986b),

H. constrictus, Poland: 2.2 M: 1 m (Makowski 1962),

H. nicolletii, South Dakota: 20 M: 1 m (Landman and Waage, 1993),

H. comprimus, South Dakota: 1.5 M: 1 m (Landman and Waage 1993),
Menuites oralensis, Colorado: 2 M: 1 m (Cobban and Kennedy 1993),
M. portlocki complexus, Wyoming: 3.2 M: 1 m (Cobban and Kennedy 1993),
Scaphites hippocrepsis, Wyoming: 0.5 M: 1 m (Cobban 1969),
S. hippocrepsis III, Montana: 0.8 M: 1 m (Cobban 1969),
Scaphites leei III, New Mexico: 0.7 M: 1 m (Cobban 1969).

Another interesting aspect of dimorphism is the geographically varying ratio of the antidimorphs, for example in *Metoicoceras* (Kennedy 1988; Cobban et al. 1989) and *Hoploscaphites* (Landman and Waage 1993; Machalski 2005).

Some evolutionary trends in sexual dimorphism in Cretaceous ammonites have been described. Klinger and Kennedy (1989) examined *Placentoceras* from the Albian to the Maastrichtian and discovered that the early antidimorphs of this genus differed mainly in size, while younger, more derived forms differed also in ornament strength. Landman (1987) studied a population of Turonian *Scaphites whitfieldi* in which some of the specimens can be assigned to macroconchs or microconchs, while many forms display intermediate sizes and morphologies. In more derived scaphitids from the Maastrichtian, the assignment of antidimorphs can be done more easily because the dimorphism is more strongly expressed (Landman and Waage 1993).

7.4 Open Questions

7.4.1 *Intraspecific Variability of Antidimorphs*

Only a few studies are available dealing with the intraspecific variability of dimorphic species (compare De Baets et al. 2015a). This is understandable, because often it is difficult or impossible to get hold of a sufficiently large collection of mature specimens that are suitably preserved. Nevertheless, we are convinced that such populations of various ages are available in several museums worldwide, awaiting examination. Potential outcomes of such studies are a better understanding of the biological background of polymorphism, more confident separation of consecutive dimorphic species in evolutionary lineages, additional support for (or falsification of) dimorphism in cases of dubious dimorphism, an enhanced knowledge of the differences in variability between the antidimorphs, and raw data for further evolutionary studies.

7.4.2 *Macroevolution of Mature Modifications and Dimorphism*

Similar to the preceding topic, evolutionary aspects of dimorphism have only rarely or indirectly been addressed (one example is the work by Schweigert and Dietze 1998 on *Oecocyclus* and *Phlycticeras*; Fig. 7.9). It appears that the Haploceratoidea

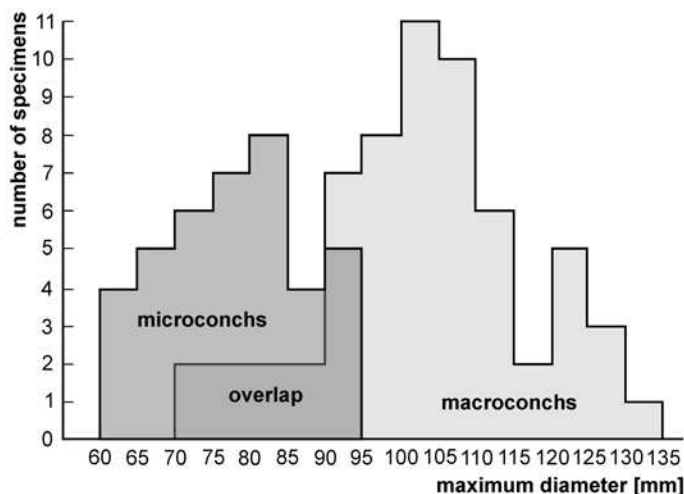


Fig. 7.14 Histogram of adult size in a collection of Maastrichtian *Hoploscaphites spedeni* from South Dakota. Macroconchs are usually larger than microconchs, but the size ranges overlap. (Redrawn from Davis et al. 1996 and Landman and Waage 1993)

could be an especially rewarding group in which to examine evolutionary changes in dimorphs (Fig. 7.11).

It has been suggested that evolutionary rates differed between antidimorphs; these rates may be difficult to quantify. By contrast, differences in variability of the antidimorphs through phylogeny could be studied in some small lineages (Fig. 7.14)

7.4.3 Taxonomic Treatment of Antidimorphs

Classically, partially because of the lack of knowledge, most antidimorphic pairs have been assigned to different taxa, occasionally reaching family level. Normally, members of one biological or morphological species should carry the same name according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. As in trace fossils, the certainty of identity with respect to systematic nomenclature is often not given (for discussions see Callomon 1969; Lehmann 1981; Westermann 1969b). This is probably the reason why Demanet (1943) as well as Furnish and Knapp (1966) added various terms to the species name in order to state that they assume that two forms belong to the same species and at the same time, mark which form belongs to which sex. Although it appears reasonable to assign such antidimorphs, where it has been convincingly shown that they are conspecific, to the same species, this would imply applying different nomenclatorial rules depending on the state of knowledge (the problem could be solved by using partial names for cases that are not clear). An additional problem arises when diversity counts are carried out. If one species is knowingly subdivided into two, namely the antidimorphs, this would increase

diversity artificially. Ammonoid researchers need to agree on a unified treatment that addresses this problem.

7.4.4 Devonian to Triassic Dimorphism

Compared to Paleozoic and Triassic dimorphism (if it existed at all), identification of Jurassic and Cretaceous antidimorphic pairs appears easy. Davis et al. (1996) have already found the seeming lack or scarcity of pre-Jurassic dimorphism intriguing. Taking the roots of Jurassic dimorphism into account, some researchers considered that dimorphism was absent before the Toarcian. By contrast, Guex (1981) stated that already in the Hettangian, dimorphism was not rare. This, in combination with the work of Urlichs (2009), points to the possibility of a reasonably common but not yet detected dimorphism prior to the Jurassic. Further support for this hypothesis comes from the repeated occurrences of morphologies that resemble Jurassic microconchs in various respects, such as e.g., Devonian *Prolobites* and *Wocklumeria*, Permian *Elephantoceras* and *Adrianites*, Triassic *Coroceras* and dwarf *Arcestes* or *Lobites*.

These are just some out of many open questions. Davis et al. (1996, p. 521) actually listed many more such questions at the end of their article. We do not repeat this here but recommend it to those further interested.

Acknowledgments Some of the insights in this chapter grew in the course of research projects with the numbers 200021-113956/1, 200020-25029, and 200020-132870 funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation SNF. Images were kindly provided by Neil Landman (New York, USA), Günter Schweigert and Gerd Dietl (both Stuttgart, Germany), Jean-Stéphane David (Saint Dolay, France), Victor Schlamp (Lappersdorf, Germany), Christian Obrist (Rickenbach, Switzerland), Didier Bert (La Mure-Argens, France), Patrick Branger (Poitiers cedex, France), Wolfgang Grulke (Osborne, UK), Andreas E. Richter (Augsburg, Germany), Pierre-Yves Boursicot (Hauts-de-Seine, France), Margaret Yacobucci (Bowling Green), Izabela Ploch (Warsaw), and Kristin Polizzotto (Brooklyn) reviewed the manuscript and provided valuable constructive suggestions to improve it.

References

- Aguirre-Urreta MB, Klinger HC (1986) Upper Barremian Heteroceratinae (Cephalopod, Ammonoidea) from Patagonia and Zululand, with comments on the systematics of the subfamily. *Ann S Afr Mus* 96(8):315–358
- Aguirre-Urreta MB, Rawson PF (1993) The Lower Cretaceous ammonite *Paraspticerias* from the Neuquen Basin, west-central Argentina. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol* 188:187–233
- Amedro F (1992) L'Albien du bassin anglo-Parisien: ammonites, zonation phylétique, séquences. *Bull Cent Rech Explor Prod Elf-Aquitaine* 16:187–233
- Arkell WJ, Furnish WM, Kummel B, Miller AK, Moore RC, Schindewolf OH, Sylvester-Bradley PC, Wright CW (1957) Part L. Mollusca 4: Ammonoidea. In: Kaesler RL (ed) *Treatise on invertebrate paleontology*, Part L, Mollusca 4 (revised). GSA and University of Kansas Press, Lawrence

- Atrops F (1982) La sous-famille des Ataxioceratinae dans le Kimmeridgien inférieur du Sud-Est de la France. *Doc Lab Géol Lyon* 83:1–371
- Atrops F, Reboulet S (1995) *Neolissoceras* (*Carinites*), nouveau sous-genre d'ammonites du Valanginien du bassin vocontien (SE de la France). *CR Acad Sci Paris* 321(IIa):1203–1210
- Baloge P-A, Cariou E (2001) Les Distichoceratinae (Ammonitina) du Centre-Ouest de la France. *Palaeontogr A* 261:125–159
- Bardhan S, Dutta R, Chanda P, Mallick S (2012) Systematic revision and sexual dimorphism in *Choffatia* (Ammonoidea: Perisphinctoidea) from the Callovian of Kutch, India. *Palaeoworld* 21:29–49
- Barrande J (1877) Système Silurien du centre de la Bohême, Première Partie: Recherches paléontologiques. 2, Classes des Mollusques, Ordre des Céphalopodes. By the author, Paris
- Basse, E (1952) Céphalopodes, Nautiloidea, Ammonoidea. In: Pivèteau J (ed) *Traité de Paléontologie*, vol 2. J. B. Baillières, Paris, pp 522–688
- Bert D (2003) Etude de *Protophites vannii* sp. nov. (Ammonoidea), sous-zone a *Cardioceras vertebrale*, Oxfordien moyen, et evolution du genre *Protophites* Ebray, 1860. *Riviera Sci* 87:69–84
- Birkelund T (1982) Maastrichtian ammonites from Hemmoor, Niederelbe (NW-Germany). *Geol J A* 61:13–33
- de Blainville MHD (1840) Prodrôme d'une monographie des ammonites. In: *Supplément du Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, Bertrand. Paris, pp 1–31
- Blind W, Jordan R (1979) "Septen-Gabelung" an einer *Dorsetensia romani* (Oppel) aus dem nordwestdeutschen Dogger. *Paläontol Z* 53(3/4):137–141
- Bogoslovsky BI (1969) Devonskie ammonoidei. I. Agoniaticity, vol 124 (Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR) Nauka, Moskva, pp 1–341
- Bonnot A, Neige P, Tarkowski R, Marchand D (1994) *Mirosphinctes* Schindewolf et *Euaspidoceras* Spath du Niveau Vert de Zalas [Pologne] (Oxfordien Inférieur, Zone a Cordatum): Dimorphismes sexuels? *Bull Pol Acad Sci (Earth Sciences)* 42:181–205
- Bonnot A, Boursicot P-Y, Ferchaud P, Marchand D (2008) Les Pseudoperisphinctinae (Ammonitina, Perisphinctidae) de l'horizon à Leckenbyi (Callovien supérieur, zone à Athleta) de Montreuil-Bellay (Maine-et-Loire, France) et description d'une nouvelle espèce, *Choffatia isabellae*. *Carnets Géol* 5:1–27
- Brinkmann R (1929) Monographie der Gattung *Kosmoceras*. *Abh Ges Wiss Göttingen, Math-Phys KI, NF* 13(4):1–123
- Brochwicz-Lewiński W, Różak Z (1976) Some difficulties in recognition of sexual dimorphism in Jurassic perisphinctids (Ammonoidea). *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 21:115–124
- Brooks MJ (1991) The ontogeny of sexual dimorphism: Quantitative models and a case study in labrisomid blennies (Teleostei: *Paraclinus*). *Syst Zool* 40(3):71–283
- Bucher H (1992) Ammonoids of the Shoshonensis Zone (Middle Anisian, Middle Triassic) from NW Nevada. *Jahrb Geol Bundesanst* 135(2):423–466
- Bucher H, Guex J (1990) Rythmes de croissance chez les ammonites triasiques. *Bull Geol Suisse* 308:191–209
- Bucher H, Landman NH, Klofak, SM, Guex J (1996) Mode and rate of shell growth. In: Landman NH, Tanabe K, Davis RA (eds) *Ammonoid paleobiology*. Plenum, New York
- Bujtor I (1991) A new *Worthoceras* (Ammonoidea, Cretaceous) from Hungary, and remarks on the distribution of *Worthoceras* species. *Geol Mag* 128:537–542
- Bujtor L (1993) Valanginian ammonite fauna from the Kisújbánya Basin (Mecsek Mts., South Hungary) and its palaeobiogeographical significance. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 188:103–131
- Bulot L, Company M, Thieuloy J-P (1990) Origine, évolution et systématique du genre Valanginien *Saynoceras* (Ammonitina, Olcostephaninae). *Geobios* 23:399–413
- Callomon JH (1955) The ammonite succession in the Lower Oxford Clay and Kellaway beds at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, and the zones of the Callovian Stage. *Phil Trans R Soc Lond (Biol)* 239:215–264
- Callomon JH (1963) Sexual dimorphism in Jurassic ammonites. *Trans Leic Lit Philos Soc* 57:21–56

- Callomon JH (1969) Dimorphism in Jurassic Ammonoidea. Some reflections. In: Westermann GEG (ed) Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications. International union of geological sciences. A 1 Schweizerbart, Stuttgart, pp 111–125
- Callomon JH (1981) Dimorphism in ammonoids. In: House MR, Senior JR (eds) The Ammonoidea, vol 18. Systematics Association by Academic Press, London pp 257–273
- Callomon JH (1985) The evolution of the Jurassic ammonite family Cardioceratidae. Spec Pap Palaeontol 3349–90
- Callomon JH (1988) [Review of] Matyja BA (1986) Developmental polymorphism in Oxfordian ammonites. Acta Geol Pol 36:37–68 (Cephalopod Newsl 9:14–16)
- Callomon JH, Gradinaru E (2005) From the thesaurus of the museum collections. I. Liassic ammonites from Munteana (Svinita Zone, Southern Carpathians, Romania). Acta Palaeontol Rom 5:49–65
- Cariou E (1984). Les Reineckeidae (Ammonitina, Callovien) de la Tethys occidentales. Dimorphism and evolution. Etude a partir des gisements du centre-ouest de la France. Doc Lab Géol Lyon HS 8:1–599
- Cecca E, Landra G (1994) Late Barremian-early Aptian ammonites from the Maiolica formation near Cesana Brianza (Lombardy Basin, northern Italy). Riv It Paleont Strat 100(3):395–422
- Cecca F, Rouget I (2006) Anagenetic evolution of the Early Tithonian ammonite genus *Semiformiceras* tested with cladistic analysis. Palaeontology 49:1069–1080
- Charpy N, Thierry (1976) Dimorphisme et polymorphisme chez *Pachyceras* Bayle (Ammonitina, Stephanocerataceae) du Callovien supérieur (Jurassique moyen). Haliotis 6:185–218
- Chimšišvili NG, Kamsyeva-Elpatevskaja VG, Bodylevskij VI et al. (1958) Nadsemejstvo Perisphinctaceae. In: Orlov JA (ed) Osnovy paleontologii, molluski-golovonogie, II. Moskva, pp 85–96
- Cobban WA (1951) Scaphitoid cephalopods of the Colorado Group. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 239:1–42
- Cobban WA (1953) Cenomanian ammonite fauna from the Mosby Sandstone of central Montana, US Geol Surv Prof Pap 243D:45–55
- Cobban WA (1969) The Late Cretaceous ammonites *Scaphites leei* Reeside and *Scaphites hippocrepis* (DeKay) in the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 619:1–29
- Cobban WA (1984) Molluscan record from a mid-Cretaceous borehole in Weston County, Wyoming. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 1271:1–24
- Cobban WA (1987) The Upper Cretaceous ammonite *Rhaeboceras* Meek in the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 1477:1–15
- Cobban WA (1988a) *Tarrantoceras* Stephenson and related ammonoid genera from Cenomanian (Upper Cretaceous) rocks in Texas and the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 1473:1–30
- Cobban WA (1988b) The Upper Cretaceous ammonite *Watinoceras* Warren in the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Bull 1788:1–15
- Cobban WA, Hook SC (1983) Mid-Cretaceous (Turonian) ammonite fauna from Fence Lake area of west-central New Mexico, NM. Bur Mines Miner Resour Mem 41:1–50
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1990) Variation and ontogeny of *Calycoceras* (*Proeulalycoceras*) *canitaurinum* (Haas, 1949) from the Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian) of the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Bull 1881:BI–B7
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1991a) A giant scaphite from the Turonian (Upper Cretaceous) of the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Bull 1934:A1–A2
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1991b) Evolution and biogeography of the Cenomanian (Upper Cretaceous) ammonite *Metoicoceras* Hyatt, 1903, with a revision of *Metoicoceras praecox* Haas, 1949. US Geol Surv Bull 1934:BI–B11
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1991c) *Baculites thomi* Reeside 1927, an Upper Cretaceous ammonite in the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Bull 1934:C
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1992) Campanian *Trachyscaphites spiniger* ammonite fauna in north-east Texas. Palaeontology 35(1):63–93
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1993) The Upper Cretaceous dimorphic pachydiscid ammonite *Menuites* in the Western Interior of the United States. US Geol Surv Prof Pap 1533:1–14

- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1994a) Upper Cretaceous ammonites from the Coon Creek Tongue of the Ripley Formation at its type locality in McNairy County, Tennessee. *US Geol Surv Bull* 2073:BI–B12
- Cobban WA, Kennedy WJ (1994b) Middle Campanian (Upper Cretaceous) ammonites from the Pecan Gap Chalk of central and northeastern Texas. *US Geol Surv Bull* 2073:D1–D9
- Cobban WA, Hook SC, Kennedy WJ (1989) Upper Cretaceous rocks and ammonite faunas of southwestern New Mexico. *NM Bur Mines Miner Resour Mem* 45:1–137
- Coemme S (1917) Note critique sur le genre *Cadomoceras*. *Bull Soc Géol Fr* 417:44–54
- Collins D, Ward PD (1987) Adolescent growth and maturity in *Nautilus*. In: Saunders WB, Landman NH (eds) *Nautilus. The biology and paleobiology of a living fossil*, vol 6. Plenum Press, New York 421–432 (Topics in Geobiology)
- Contini D, Marchand D, Thierry J (1984) Réflexion sur la notion de genre et de sous-genre chez les ammonites: Exemples pris essentiellement dans le Jurassique moyen. *Bull Soc Géol Fr* 26(4):653–661
- Cooper MR, Kennedy WJ (1977) A revision of the Baculitidae of the Cambridge Greensand. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Mh* 11:641–658
- Cooper MR, Kennedy WJ (1979) Uppermost Albian (Stoliczkaia dispar zone) ammonites from the Angolan littoral. *Ann S Afr Mus* 77(10):175–308
- Cooper MR, Kennedy WJ (1987) A revision of the Puzosiinae (Cretaceous ammonites) of the Cambridge Greensand. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 174(1):105–121
- Cope JCW (1992) Dimorphism in a Tethyan Early Jurassic *Juraphyllites*. *Lethaia* 25:439–441
- Cox B.M. (1988) English Callovian (Middle Jurassic) perisphinctid ammonites. Part 1. *Monogr Palaeontogr Soc Lond* 140:1–54
- Czarnocki J (1989) Klimienie Gór Świętokrzyskich (Prace Państwowego Instytutu Geologicznego), vol 127 Wydawnictwa Geologiczne, Warszawa, pp 1–91
- Davis RA (1972) Mature modification and dimorphism in selected late Paleozoic ammonoids. *Bull Am Paleontol* 62(272):23–130
- Davis RA, Furnish WM, Glenister BF (1969) Mature modification and dimorphism in late Paleozoic ammonoids. In: Westermann GEG (ed) *Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications* (IUGS, Series A1). Schweizerbart, Stuttgart, pp 101–110
- Davis RA, Landman NH, Dommergues J-L, Marchand D, Bucher H (1996) Mature modifications and dimorphism in ammonoid cephalopods. In: Landman NH, Tanabe K, Davis RA (eds) *Ammonoid paleobiology*. Plenum, New York
- Davitashvili LSh, Khimshiashvili NG (1954) On the question of the biological significance of the apertural formation of ammonites. *Works Paleobio Sect Acad Sci Georgian Soviet Soc Re* 2:44–76 [in Russian]
- De Baets K, Klug C, Korn D, Landman NH (2012) Evolutionary trends in ammonoid embryonal development. *Evolution* 66:1788–1806
- De Baets K, Klug C, Monnet C (2013a) Intraspecific variability through ontogeny in early ammonoids. *Paleobiology* 39:75–94
- De Baets K, Klug C, Korn D, Bartels C, Poschmann M (2013b) Emsian Ammonoidea and the age of the Hunsrück Slate (Rhenish Mountains, Western Germany). *Palaeontogr A* 299(1–6):1–113
- De Baets K, Bert D, Hoffmann R, Monnet C, Monnet C, Yacobucci MM, Klug C (2015a) Ammonoid Intraspecific Variability. This volume
- De Baets K, Landman NH, Tanabe K (2015) Ammonoid embryonic development. This volume
- Delanoy G, Poupon A (1992) Sur le genre *Lytocrioceras* Spath, 1924 (Ammonoidea, Ancyloceratina). *Geobios* 25(3):367–382
- Delanoy G, Ropolo P, Magnin A, Autran G, Poupon A, Gonnet R (1995) Sur le dimorphisme chez les Ancyloceratina (Ammonoidea) du Crétacé inférieur. *Comptes Rendus Acad Sci Sér Ila* 321:537–543
- Demanet F (1943) Les horizons marins du Westphalien de la Belgique et leurs faunes. *Mém Mus R Hist Nat Belg* 101:1–166
- Dietl G (2013) Der Braune Jura ober-e und ζ. Fossilien. Sonderheft “Der Braunjura am Fuß der Schwäbischen Alb”, pp 30–46

- Dietze V, Callomon JH, Schweigert G, Chandler RB (2005) The ammonite fauna and biostratigraphy of the Lower Bajocian (Ovale and Laeviscula zones) of E Swabia (S Germany). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 353:1–82
- Dietze V, Chandler RB, Callomon JH (2007) The ovale zone (Lower Bajocian, Middle Jurassic) at Little Down Wood (Dundry Hill, Somerset, SW England). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 368:1–45
- Dietze V, Bosch K, Franz M, Kutz M, Schweigert G, Wannenmacher N, Studer S (2013) Die Humphriesianum-Zone (Unter-Bajocium, Mitteljura) am Kahlenberg bei Ringsheim (Ober-rheingraben, SW Deutschland). *Palaeodiversity* 6:29–61
- Djanélidzé A (1922) Les *Spiticeras* du sud-est de la France. *Mém Explic Carte Géol détaill Fr VI*: 1–255
- Doguzhaeva L (1982) Rhythms of ammonoid shell secretion. *Lethaia* 15:385–394
- Doguzhaeva LA (1981) The wrinkle layer in the shell of ammonoids. *Paleontol Z* 1:38–48 [In Russian]
- Doguzhaeva LA, Kabanov GK (1988) Muscle scars in ammonoids. *Dokl Akad Nauk USSR* 301:210–212
- Doguzhaeva LA, Mikhailova IA (1991) New data on muscle system of heteromorphic ammonites. *Dokl Akad Nauk USSR* 318(4):981–984
- Doguzhaeva LA, Mikhailova IA (2002) The jaw apparatus of the heteromorphic ammonite *Australiceras whitehousei*, 1926 (Mollusca: Cephalopoda) from the Aptian of the Volga Region. *Dokl Akad Nauk USSR* 382:38–40
- Doguzhaeva LA, Mutvei H (1991) Organization of the soft body in *Aconeceras* (Ammonitina), interpreted on the basis of shell morphology and muscle scars. *Palaeontogr A* 218:17–33
- Doguzhaeva LA, Mutvei H (1993) Shell ultrastructure, muscle scars, and buccal apparatus in ammonoids. *Geobios* 15:111–119
- Doguzhaeva LA, Mutvei H (1996) Attachment of the body to the shell in ammonoids. In: Landman NH, Tanabe K, Davis RA (eds) *Ammonoid paleobiology*. Plenum, New York
- Dommergues J-L (1993) The Jurassic ammonite *Coeloceras*: An atypical example of dimorphic progenesis elucidated by cladistics. *Lethaia* 27(2):143–152
- Donovan DT, Callomon JH, Howarth MK (1981). Classification of the Jurassic Ammonitina. In: House MR, Senior JR (eds) *The Ammonoidea*, vol 18. Systematics Association by Academic Press, pp 101–155
- Dzik J (1984) Phylogeny of the Nautiloidea. *Palaeont Pol* 45:1–220
- Dzik J (1990a) The concept of chronospecies in ammonites. In: Pallini G, Cecca F, Cresta S, Santantonio M (eds) *Atti del secondo convegno internazionale Fossili Evoluzione Ambiente*. Pergola
- Dzik J (1990b) The ammonite *Acrochordiceras* in the Triassic of Silesia. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 35(1–2):49–65
- Ebbighausen V, Korn D (2007) Conch geometry and ontogenetic trajectories in the triangularly coiled Late Devonian ammonoid *Wocklumeria* and related genera. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 244:9–41
- Elmi S (1967) Le Lias supérieur et le Jurassique moyen de l'Ardeche. *Docum Lab. Géol Lyon* 19(1–3):1–845
- Elmi S, Mangold C (1966) Eude de quelques *Oxycerites* du Bathonien Inférieur. *Trab Lab Géol Fac Sc Lyon, NS* 13:143–181
- Enay R (1966) L'Oxfordien dans la moitié sud du Jura français. *Nouv Arch Mus Hist Nat Lyon* 8:1–624
- Ernst HU, Klug C (2011) *Perlboote und Ammonshörner weltweit*. Nautilids and Ammonites worldwide. Pfeil Verlag, München
- Etches S, Clarke J, Callomon J (2009) Ammonite eggs and ammonitellae from the Kimmeridge clay formation (Upper Jurassic) of Dorset, England. *Lethaia* 42:204–217
- Fatmi AN (1969) Dimorphism in some Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous ammonites from West Pakistan. *Geonews (Geol. Surv. Pakistan)* 1(2):6–13
- Foord AH, Crick GC (1897) *Catalogue of the fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History)*. Part III. Containing the Bactritidae and Part of the suborder Ammonoidea. British Museum (Natural History), London

- Förster R, Weier H (1983) Ammoniten und Alter der Niongala-Schichten (Unterapt, Slid-Tanzania). Mitt Bayer Staatsslg Paläontol Hist Geol 23:51–76
- Förster R, Meyer R, Risch H (1983) Ammoniten und planktonische Foraminiferen aus den Eibrunner Mergeln (Regensburger Kreide, Nordostbayern). Zitteliana 10:123–141
- Frest TJ, Glenister BF, Furnish WM (1981) Pennsylvanian-Permian Cheilocerataean ammonoid families Maximitidae and Pseudohaloritidae. Paleontol Soc Mem 11 (Paleontol suppl to) 55(3):1–46
- Furnish WM, Knapp WD (1966) Lower Pennsylvanian fauna from eastern Kentucky; Part 1, Ammonoids. J Paleontol 40(2):296–308
- Putakami M 1990. Turonian collignoniceratid ammonites from Hokkaido, Japan. Stratigraphy and paleontology of the Cretaceous in the Ishikari province, central Hokkaido. (Part 3, 1, vol 1). Kawamura Gakuen Women's University, Japan, pp 235–260
- Gabr HR, Hanlon RT, Hanafy MH, El-Etreby SG (1998) Maturation, fecundity and seasonality of reproduction of two commercially valuable cuttlefish, *Sepia pharaonis* and *S. dollfusi*, in the Suez Canal. Fisch Res 36:99–115
- Ganguly T, Bardhan S (1993) Dimorphism in *Placenticerias minto* from the Upper Cretaceous Bagh Beds, central India. Cretac Res 14:747–756
- Gauthier H, Branger P, Boursicot P-Y, Trévisan M, Marchand D (2002) La faune d'*Orthogarantiana* Bentz (Garantianinae, Stephanoceratidae) de la sous-zone à Polygyralis (z. à Niortense, Bajocien sup.) nouvellement découverte au nord de Niort (Deux-Sèvres, France). Une preuve du dimorphisme *Orthogarantiana/Strenoceras*. Géol Fr 1:81–86
- Gemmellaro GG (1887) La fauna dei calcari con Fusulina della valle del Fiume Sosio nella Provincia di Palermo. Fascio I-Cephalopoda, Ammonoidea. G Sci Nat Econ 19:1–106
- Geyer OF (1969) The ammonite genus *Sutneria* in the Upper Jurassic of Europe. Lethaia 2:63–72
- Gould SJ (1977) Ontogeny and phylogeny. Harvard University Press, Cambridge
- Griffin LE (1900) The anatomy of *Nautilus pompilius*. Mem Natl Acad Sci 8:101–203
- Guex J (1967) Dimorphisme sexuel d'un groupe d'*Hammatoceras* et position systématique du genre *Onychoceras*. Bull Soc Vaud Sci Nat 69:423–434
- Guex J (1968) Note préliminaire sur le dimorphisme sexuel des Hildocerataceae du Toarcien moyen et supérieur de l'Aveyron (France). Soc Vaud Sci Nat Lausanne Bull 70(327):57–84
- Guex J (1973) Dimorphisme des Dactylioceratidae du Toarcien. Eclogae Geol Helv 66:545–583
- Guex J (1981) Quelques cas de dimorphisme chez les ammonioïdés du Lias inférieur. Bull Soc Vaud Sci Nat 75:239–248
- Hahn W (1971) Die Tullitidae S. Buckman, Sphaeroceratidae S. Buckman und Clydoniceratidae S. Buckman (Ammonoidea) des Bathoniens (Brauner Jura ε) im südwestdeutschen Jura. Jahresh Geol Landesamtes Baden-Württ 13:55–122
- Hammer Ø, Bucher H (2006) Generalized ammonoid hydrostatics modelling, with application to *Intornites* and intraspecific variation in *Amaltheus*. Paleontol Res 10:91–96
- Hanlon RT, Forsythe JW (2008) Sexual cannibalism by *Octopus cyanea* on a Pacific coral reef. Mar Freshw Behav Physiol 41:19–28
- Haug E (1897) Observations a la suite d'une note de Ph. Glangeaud sur las forme de l'ouverture de quelques ammonites. Bull Soc Géol Fr Ser 325:107
- Hayasaka S, Oki K, Tanabe K, Saisho T, Shinomiya A (1987) On the habitat of *Nautilus pompilius* in Tafton Strait (Philippines) and the Fiji Islands. In: Saunders WB, Landman NH (eds) *Nautilus*. The biology and paleobiology of a living fossil. Plenum, New York
- Hillebrandt A, Krystyn L (2009) On the oldest Jurassic ammonites of Europe (Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria) and their global significance. Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh 253:163–195
- Hirano H (1978) Phenotypic substitution of *Gaudryceras* (a Cretaceous ammonite). Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS 109:235–258
- Hirano H (1979) Importance of transient polymorphism in systematics of Ammonoidea. The Gakujutsu Kenkyu Sch Educ Waseda Univ Ser Biol Geol 28:35–43
- Hoffmann R (2010) New insights on the phylogeny of the Lytoceratoidea (Ammonitina) from the septal lobe and its functional interpretation, vol 29. Revue de Paléobiologie, Genève, pp 1–156

- Hoffmann R, Schultz JA, Schellhorn R, Rybacki E, Keupp H, Gerden SR, Lemanis R, Zachow S (2013) Non-invasive imaging methods applied to neo- and paleontological research. *Biogeosci Discuss* 10:18803–18851. doi:10.5194/bgd-10-18803-2013
- Housa V (1965) Sexual dimorphism and the system of Jurassic and Cretaceous Ammonoidea (Preliminary note). *Casas Nar Muz* 134:33–35
- House MR (1970) The goniatite wrinkle layer. *Smithson Contrib Paleontol* 3:23–32
- Howarth MK (1992) Tithonian and Berriasian ammonites from the Chia Gara Formation innorth-ern Iraq. *Palaeontology* 35(3):597–655
- Howarth MK (2013) Part L, Revised, Volume 3B, Chapter 4: Psiloceratoidea, Eoderoceratoidea, Hildoceratoidea. *Treatise* 57:1–139
- Immel H (1987) Die Kreideammoniten der nordlichen Kalkalpen. *Zitteliana* 15:3–163
- Ivanov AN (1971) About some growth alterations in ammonite shells. *Bull Mosc Soc Nat Hist Geol Sect* 46:155 [in Russian]
- Ivanov AN (1975) Late ontogeny of ammonites and, in particular, of the micro-, macro-, and megaconchs. *Coll Stud Notes Sci W Yarosl St Ped Inst* 142:5–57 [in Russian]
- Ivanov AN (1985) Were micro- and macroconchs of ammonites sexual dimorphs? In: *Taxonomy and ecology of Cephalopoda. Scientific papers. Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Zoological Institute, Scientific Council on the Problem of “Biological Bases of Utilization, Remaking, and Protection of the Animal World”, Malacological Committee, Leningrad*, 32–34 [in Russian]
- Jackson GD, Moltshaniwskyj NA (2002) Spatial and temporal variation in growth rates and maturity in the Indo-Pacific squid *Sepioteuthis lessoniana* (Cephalopoda: Loliginidae). *Mar Biol* 140:747–754
- Jagt JWM (1989) Ammonites from the early Campanian Vaals Formation at the CPL Quarry (Haccourt, Liege, Belgium) and their stratigraphic implications. *Meded. Rijks Geol Dienst* 43(1):1–18
- Jagt JWM, Kennedy WJ (1989) *Acanthoscaphites varians* (Lopuski, 1911) (Ammonoidea) from the Upper Maastrichtian of Haccourt, NE Belgium. *Geol Mijnb* 68:237–240
- Jagt JWM, Kennedy WJ (1994) *Jeletzkytes dorfi* Landman and Waage 1993, a North American ammonoid marker from the lower Upper Maastrichtian of Belgium, and the numerical age of the Lower/Upper Maastrichtian boundary. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Mh* 4:239–245
- Jagt JWM, Kennedy WJ, Burnett J (1992) *Acanthoscaphites tridens* (Kner, 1848) (Ammonoidea) from the Vijlen Member (Lower Maastrichtian) of Gulpen, Limburg, The Netherlands. *Geol Mijnb* 71:15–21
- Jeletzky JA, Waage KM (1978) Revision of *Ammonites conradi* Morton 1834, and the concept of *Discoscaphites* Meek 1870. *J Paleontol* 52:1119–1132
- Kakabadze MV (2004) Intraspecific and intrageneric variabilities and their implication for the systematics of Cretaceous heteromorph ammonites; a review. *Scr Geol* 128:17–37
- Kant R (1973) Allometrisches Wachstum paläozoischer Ammonoideen: Variabilität und Korrelation einiger Merkmale. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 143:153–192
- Kaplan U, Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1987) Turonian and Coniacian Scaphitidae from England and North-Western Germany. *Geol J* 103:5–39
- Kassab AS, Hamama HH (1991) Polymorphism in the Upper Cretaceous ammonite *Libycoceras ismaeli* (Zittel). *J Afr Earth Sci* 12(3):437–448
- Keferstein W (1866) Cephalopoden. In: *Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild von Hans Georg Bronn. Fortgesetzt von Wilhelm Keferstein*, (vol 3, part 2). Verlag Winter, Leipzig, pp 1337–1406
- Kemper E (1982) Die Ammoniten des späten Apt und frühen Alb Nordwestdeutschlands. *Geol Jahrb A* 65:553–557
- Kennedy WJ (1984) Systematic paleontology and stratigraphic distribution of the ammonite faunas of the French Coniacian. *Spec Pap Palaeontol* 31:1–160
- Kennedy WJ (1986a) Observations on *Astiericeras astierianum* (d’Orbigny, 1842) (Cretaceous Ammonoidea). *Geol Mag* 123(5):507–513
- Kennedy WJ (1986b) The ammonite fauna of the Calcaire a *Baculites* (Upper Maastrichtian) of the Cotentin Peninsula (Manche, France). *Palaeontology* 29:25–83

- Kennedy WJ (1986c) The ammonite fauna of the type Maastrichtian with a revision of *Ammonites colligatus* Binkhorst 1861. Bull Inst R Sci Nat Belg (Sciences de la Terre) 56:151–267
- Kennedy WJ (1986d) Campanian and Maastrichtian ammonites from northern Aquitaine, France. Spec Pap Palaeontol 36:1–145
- Kennedy WJ (1988) Late Cenomanian and Turonian ammonite faunas from north-east and central Texas. Spec Pap Palaeontol 39:1–131
- Kennedy WJ (1989) Thoughts on the evolution and extinction of Cretaceous ammonites. Proc Geol Assoc 100(3):251–279
- Kennedy WJ (1993) Campanian and Maastrichtian ammonites from the Mons Basin and adjacent areas. vol 63. Bull Inst R Sci Nat Belg (Sciences de la Terre) 63:99–131 (Belgium)
- Kennedy WJ, Christensen WK (1991) Coniacian and Santonian ammonites from Bornholm, Denmark. Bull Geol Soc Den 38:203–226
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1976) Aspects of ammonite biology, biogeography, and biostratigraphy. Spec Pap Palaeontol 17:1–93
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1988a) *Litophragmatoceras incomptum* gen. et sp. nov. (Cretaceous Ammonoidea), a cryptic micromorph from the Upper Cenomanian of Arizona. Geol Mag 125(5):535–539
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1988b) Mid-Turonian ammonite faunas from northern Mexico. Geol Mag 125:593–612
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1990) Cenomanian ammonite faunas from the Woodbine Formation and lower part of the Eagle Ford Group, Texas. Palaeontology 33:75–154
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1991a) Coniacian ammonite faunas from the United States Western Interior. Spec Pap Palaeontol 45:1–96
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1991b) Upper Cretaceous (upper Santonian) *Boehmoceras* fauna from the Gulf Coast region of the United States. Geol Mag 128(2):167–189
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1993a) Ammonites from the Saratoga Chalk (Upper Cretaceous), Arkansas. J Paleontol 67:404–434
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1993b) Campanian ammonites from the Annona Chalk near Yancy, Arkansas. J Paleontol 67:83–97
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA (1993c) Maastrichtian ammonites from the Corsicana Formation in northeast Texas. Geol Mag 130(1):57–67
- Kennedy WJ, Delamette M (1994) *Neophlycticeras* Spath, 1922 (Ammonoidea) from the Upper Albian of Ain, France. Neues Jahrb Geol Palaontol Abh 191(1):1–24
- Kennedy WJ, Henderson RA (1992) Non-heteromorph ammonites from the Upper Maastrichtian of Pondicherry, South India. Palaeontology 35:381–442
- Kennedy WJ, Juignet P (1983) A revision of the ammonite faunas of the type Cenomanian. 1. Introduction, Ancyloceratina. Cretac Res 4:3–83
- Kennedy WJ, Juignet P (1984) A revision of the ammonite faunas of the type Cenomanian. 2. The families Binneyitidae, Desmoceratidae, Engonoceratidae, Placenticeratidae, Hoplitidae, Schloenbachiiidae, Lyelliceratidae and Forbesiceratidae. Cretac Res 5:93–161
- Kennedy WJ, Juignet P (1994) A revision of the ammonite faunas of the type Cenomanian, 5. Acanthoceratinae *Calycoceras* (*Calycoceras*), *C. (Gentoniceras)* and *C. (Newboldiceras)*. Cretac Res 15:17–57
- Kennedy WJ, Klinger HC (1979) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. The ammonite superfamily Haplocerataceae Zittel, 1884. Ann S Afr Mus 77(6):85–121
- Kennedy WJ, Klinger HC (1985) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. The ammonite family Kossmaticeratidae Spath. 1922. Ann S Afr Mus 95(5):165–231
- Kennedy WJ, Klinger HC (1993) On the affinities of *Cobbanoscaphites* Collignon, 1969 (Cretaceous Ammonoidea). Ann S Afr Mus 102(7):265–271
- Kennedy WJ, Summesberger H (1984) Upper Campanian ammonites from the Gschliefgraben (Ultrahelvetic, Upper Austria). Beitr Paläontol Österr 11:149–206
- Kennedy WJ, Summesberger H (1987) Lower Maastrichtian ammonites from Nagoryany (Ukrainian SSR). Beitr Paläontol Österr 13:25–78
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1979) Vascoceratid ammonites from the type Turonian. Palaeontology 22:665–683

- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1981) *Euhystrioceras* and *Algericeras*, the last mortoniceratine ammonites. *Palaeontology* 24:417–435
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1983) *Ammonites polyopsis* Dujardin, 1837, and the Cretaceous ammonite family Placenticeratidae Hyatt, 1900. *Palaeontology* 26:855–873
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1984a) The Cretaceous ammonite *Ammonites requienianus* d'Orbigny, 1841. *Palaeontology* 27:281–293
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1984b) The affinities of the Cretaceous ammonite *Neosaynoceras* Breistroffer, 1947. *Palaeontology* 27:159–167
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1985a) Evolutionary patterns in Late Cretaceous ammonites. *Spec Pap Palaeontol* 33:131–143
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW (1985b) *Mrhiliceras* n.g. (Cretaceous Ammonoidea), a new Cenomanian mantelliceratine. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Mh* 9:513–526
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW, Hancock JM (1980) Collignoniceratid ammonites from the mid-Turonian of England and northern France. *Palaeontology* 23:557–603
- Kennedy WJ, Juignet P, Hancock JM (1981a) Upper Cenomanian ammonites from Anjou and the Vendée, western France. *Palaeontology* 24:25–84
- Kennedy WJ, Klinger HC, Summesberger H (1981b) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. Additional observations on the ammonite subfamily Texanitinae Collignon, 1948. *Ann S Afr Mus* 86(4):115–155
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW, Klinger HC (1983) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. The ammonite subfamily Barroisiceratinae Basse, 1947. *Ann S Afr Mus* 90(6):241–324
- Kennedy WJ, Bilotte M, Lepicard B, Segura F (1986) Upper Campanian and Maastrichtian ammonites from the Petites-Pyrenees, southern France. *Eclogae Geol Helv* 79:1001–1037
- Kennedy WJ, Wright CW, Hancock JM (1987) Basal Turonian ammonites from west Texas. *Palaeontology* 30:27–74
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA, Hancock JM, Hook SC (1989) Biostratigraphy of the Chispa Summit Formation at its type locality: A Cenomanian through Turonian reference section for trans-Pecos Texas. *Bull Geol Inst Univ Upps* NS 15:39–119
- Kennedy WJ, Hansotte M, Bilotte M, Burnett J (1992) Ammonites and nannofossils from the Campanian of Nalzen (Ariege, France). *Geobios* 25(2):263–278
- Kennedy WJ, Landman NH, Cobban WA, Scott GR (2000) Late Campanian (Cretaceous) heteromorph ammonites from the western interior of the United States. *Bull Am Mus Nat Hist* 251:1–88
- Kennedy WJ, Cobban WA, Klinger HC (2002) Muscle attachment and mantle-related features in Upper Cretaceous *Baculites* from the United States Western Interior. *Abh Geol Bund-Anst* 57:89–112
- Keupp H (2000) Ammoniten—paläobiologische Erfolgsspiralen. Thorbecke, Stuttgart
- Keupp H (2012) Atlas zur Paläopathologie der Cephalopoden. *Berl Paläobiol Abh* 12:1–390
- Keupp H, Riedel F (2010) Remarks on the possible function of the apophyses of the Middle Jurassic microconch ammonite *Ebrayiceras sulcatum* (Zieten 1830), with a discussion on the palaeobiology of Aptychophora in general. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 255:301–314
- Klinger HC (1989) The ammonite subfamily Labeceratinae Spath, 1925. Systematics, phylogeny, dimorphism and distribution (with a description of a new species). *Ann S Afr Mus* 98(7):189–219
- Klinger HC, Kennedy WJ (1977) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand, South Africa and southern Mozambique. The Aptian Ancyloceratidae (Ammonoidea). *Ann S Afr Mus* 73(9):215–359
- Klinger HC, Kennedy WJ (1989) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal. South Africa. The ammonite family Placenticeratidae Hyatt, 1900, with comments on the systematic position of the genus *Hypengonoceras* Spath, 1924. *Ann S Afr Mus* 98(9):241–408
- Klinger HC, Kennedy WJ (1992) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. Barremian representatives of the ammonite family Ancyloceratidae Gill, 1871. *Ann S Afr Mus* 101(5):71–138
- Klinger HC, Kennedy WJ (1993) Cretaceous faunas from Zululand and Natal, South Africa. The heteromorph ammonite genus *Eubaculites* Spath, 1926. *Ann S Afr Mus* 102(6):185–264
- Klug C (2001) Life-cycles of Emsian and Eifelian ammonoids (Devonian). *Lethaia* 34:215–233

- Klug C (2004) Mature modifications, the black band, the black aperture, the black stripe, and the periostracum in cephalopods from the Upper Muschelkalk, vol (Middle Triassic, Germany). Mitt Geol-Paläont Inst Univ Hamburg 88:63–78
- Klug C, Korn D (2003) Morphological pathways in the evolution of Early and Middle Devonian ammonoids. *Paleobiology* 29:329–348
- Klug C, Korn D (2004) The origin of ammonoid locomotion. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 49:235–242
- Klug C, Korn D, Richter U, Urlichs M (2004) The black layer in cephalopods from the German Muschelkalk (Middle Triassic). *Palaeontology* 47:1407–1425
- Klug C, Brühwiler T, Korn D, Schweigert G, Brayard A, Tilsley J (2007) Ammonoid shell structures of primary organic composition. *Palaeontology* 50:1463–1478
- Klug C, Meyer E, Richter U, Korn D (2008) Soft-tissue imprints in fossil and Recent cephalopod septa and septum formation. *Lethaia* 41:477–492
- Klug C, Riegraf W, Lehmann J (2012) Soft-part preservation in heteromorph ammonites from the Cenomanian-Turonian Boundary Event (OAE 2) in the Teutoburger Wald (Germany). *Palaeontology* 55:1307–1331
- Korn D (1992) Heterochrony in the evolution of Late Devonian ammonoids. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 37(1):21–36
- Korn D (2012) Quantification of ontogenetic allometry in ammonoids. *Evol Dev* 14(6):501–514
- Korn D, Ebbighausen V (2008) The Early Carboniferous (Mississippian) ammonoids from the Chebket el Hamra (Jerada Basin, Morocco). *Foss Rec* 11:83–156. doi:10.1002/mmng.200800004
- Korn D, Klug C (2002). Ammoniae Devonicae. In: Riegraf W (ed) *Fossilium Catalogus 1: Animalia*, vol 138. Backhuys, Leiden, pp 1–375
- Korn D, Klug C (2003) Morphological pathways in the evolution of early and middle Devonian ammonoids. *Paleobiology* 29:329–348
- Korn D, Klug C (2007) Conch form analysis, variability, and morphological disparity of a Frasnian (Late Devonian) ammonoid assemblage from Coumiac (Montagne Noire, France). In: Landman NH, Davis RA, Manger W, Mapes RH (eds) *Cephalopods—present and past*. Springer, New York
- Korn D, Titus A (2006) The ammonoids from the Three Forks Shale (Late Devonian) of Montana. *Foss Rec* 9:198–212
- Korn D, Klug C, Mapes RH (1999) Viséan and Early Namurian Ammonoids from the Tafilalt (Eastern Anti-Atlas, Morocco). *Abh Geol Bundesanst* 54:345–375
- Korn D, Bockwinkel J, Ebbighausen V (2010) The ammonoids from the Argiles de Teguentour of Oued Temertasset (early Late Tournaisian; Mouydir, Algeria). *Foss Rec* 13:35–152
- Korn D, Mapes RH, Klug C (2014) The coarse wrinkle layer of Palaeozoic ammonoids: new evidence from the Early Carboniferous of Morocco. *Palaeontology* 57:771–781. doi:10.1111/pala.12087
- Kraft S, Korn D, Klug C (2008) Ontogenetic patterns of septal spacing in Carboniferous ammonoids. *Neues Jahrb Geol Miner Abh* 250(1):31–44
- Krimholc GJ, Sazonov NT, Kamsyeva-Elpatevskaja VG (1958a) Nadsemejstvo Stephanocerataceae. In: Orlov JA (ed) *Osnovy Paleontologii, Molluski-Golovonogie, II. Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva*, pp 75–79 [in Russian]
- Krimholc GJ, Kamsyeva-Elpatevskaja VG, Kachadze IP (1958b) Nadsemejstvo Kosmocerataceae. In: Orlov JA (ed) *Osnovy Paleontologii, Molluski-Golovonogie, II. Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva*, pp 79–82 [in Russian]
- Kulicki C (1974) Remarks on the embryogeny and postembryonal development of ammonites. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 19:201–224
- Kulicki C, Tanabe K, Landman NH, Mapes RH (2001) Dorsal shell wall in ammonoids. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 46:23–42
- Landman NH (1987) Ontogeny of Upper Cretaceous (Turonian-Santonian) scaphitid ammonites from the Western Interior of North America: Systematics, developmental patterns, and life history. *Bull Am Mus Nat Hist* 185(2):117–241
- Landman NH (1989) Iterative progenesis in Upper Cretaceous ammonites. *Paleobiology* 15:95–117

- Landman NH, Waage KM (1986) Shell abnormalities in scaphitid ammonites. *Lethaia* 19:211–224
- Landman NH, Waage KM (1993) Scaphitid ammonites of the Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) Fox Hills Formation in South Dakota and Wyoming. *Bull Am Mus Nat Hist* 215:1–257
- Landman NH, Dommergues J-L, Marchand D (1991) The complex nature of progenetic species—examples from Mesozoic ammonites. *Lethaia* 24:409–421
- Landman NH, Mapes RH, Cruz C (2010) Jaws and soft tissues in ammonoids from the Lower Carboniferous (Upper Mississippian) Bear Gulch Beds, Montana, USA. In: Tanabe K, Shigeta Y, Sasaki T, Hirano H (eds) *Cephalopods—present and past*. Tokai University Press, Tokyo
- Landman NH, Cobban WA, Larson NL (2012) Mode of life and habitat of scaphitid ammonites. *Geobios* 45:87–98
- Leanza H, Zeiss A (1992) On the ammonite fauna of the lithographic limestones from the Zapala region (Neuquén province, Argentina), with the description of a new genus. *Zbl Geol Paläontol* I 1991(6):1841–1850
- Lehmann U (1966) Dimorphism bei Ammoniten der Ahrensburger Lias-Geschiebe. *Paläontol Z* 40(1–2):26–55
- Lehmann U (1981) *The ammonites: their life and their world*. Cambridge University Press, New York
- Longbridge LM, Smith PL, Tipper H (2006) The Early Jurassic ammonite *Badouxia* from British Columbia, Canada. *Palaeontology* 49:795–816
- Luger P, Groschke M (1989) Late Cretaceous ammonites from the Wadi Qena area in the Egyptian Eastern Desert. *Palaeontology* 32(2):355–407
- Macellari CE (1986) Late Campanian-Maastrichtian ammonite fauna from Seymour Island (Antarctic Peninsula). *Paleontol Soc Mem* 18:1–55
- Machalski M (2005) Late Maastrichtian and earliest Danian scaphitid ammonites from central Europe: Taxonomy, evolution, and extinction. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 50:653–696
- Maeda H (1991) Sheltered preservation: a peculiar mode of ammonite occurrence in the Cretaceous Yezo Group, Hokkaido, north Japan. *Lethaia* 24:69–82
- Maeda H (1993) Dimorphism of Late Cretaceous false-puzosine ammonites, *Yokoyamaoceras* Wright and Matsumoto, 1954 and *Neopuzosia* Matsumoto, 1954. *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn* NS 169:97–128
- Makowski H (1962) Problem of sexual dimorphism in ammonites. *Palaeontol Pol* 12:1–92
- Makowski H (1971) Some remarks on the ontogenetic development and sexual dimorphism in the Ammonoidea. *Acta Geol Pol* 21:321–340
- Makowski H (1991) Dimorphism and evolution of the goniatite *Tornoceras* in the Famennian of the Holy Cross Mountains. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 36:241–254
- Mangold C (1970) *Morphoceratidae (Ammonitina-Perisphinctoidea) Bathoniens du Jura Méridional, de la Nièvre et du Portugal*. *Geobios* 3:43–130
- Mangold C (1971) *Les Perisphinctidae (Ammonitina) du Jura meridional au Bathonien et au Callovien*. *Doc Lab Géol Fac Sci Lyon* 41:1–246
- Mangold K (1987) Reproduction. In: Boyle PR (ed) *Cephalopod life cycles. Comparative reviews*, vol 2. Academic Press, London, pp 157–200
- Mangold-Wirz K (1963) *Biologie des Cephalopodes benthiques et nectoniques de la Mer Catalane*. *Vie Milieu (Suppl)* 13:1–285
- Mangold-Wirz K, Lu CC, Aldrich EA (1969) A reconsideration of forms of squid of the genus *Illex* (Illicinae, Ommastrephidae). II. Sexual dimorphism. *Can J Zool* 47:1153–1156
- Mapes RH, Davis RA (1996) Color patterns in ammonoids. In: Landman NH, Tanabe K, Davis RA (eds) *Ammonoid paleobiology*. Plenum, New York
- Mapes RH, Larson NL (2015) Ammonoid Color Patterns. This volume
- Mapes RH, Sneek DA (1987) The oldest ammonoid “colour” patterns: description, comparison with *Nautilus*, and implications. *Palaeontology* 30:299–309
- Marchand D (1976) Quelques précisions sur le polymorphisme dans la famille des Cardioceratidae Douville (Ammonoides). *Haliotis* 6:119–140
- Marcinowski R (1980) Cenomanian ammonites from German Democratic Republic, Poland, and the Soviet Union. *Acta Geol Pol* 30(3):215–325

- Marcinowski R (1983) Upper Albian and Cenomanian ammonites from some sections of the Mangyshlak and Tuarkyr regions, Transcaspia, Soviet Union. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Mh* 3:156–180
- Marcinowski R, Wiedmann J (1990) The Albian ammonites of Poland. *Palaeontol Pol* 50:1–94
- Matsumoto T (1987a) Notes on *Forbesiceras* (Ammonoidea) from Hokkaido (Studies of Cretaceous ammonites from Hokkaido-LX). *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 145:16–31
- Matsumoto T (1987b) Notes on *Pachydesmoceras*, a Cretaceous ammonite genus. *Proc Jpn Acad* 63B:5–8
- Matsumoto T (1988) A monograph of the Puzosiidae (Ammonoidea) from the Cretaceous of Hokkaido. *Palaeont. Soc Jpn Spec Pap* 30:1–131
- Matsumoto T (1991a) On some acanthoceratid ammonites from the Turonian of Hokkaido (Studies of the Cretaceous ammonites from Hokkaido-LXIX). *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 164:910–927
- Matsumoto T (compiler, 1991b) The mid-Cretaceous ammonites of the family Kossmaticeratidae from Japan. *Palaeontol Soc Jpn Spec Pap* 33:1–143
- Matsumoto T, Saito R (1987) Little known ammonite *Crandidiericeras* from Hokkaido (Studies of Cretaceous ammonites from Hokkaido-LVIII). *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 145:1–9
- Matsumoto T, Skwarko SK (1991) Ammonites of the Cretaceous Ieru Formation, western Papua New Guinea. *BMR J Aust Geol Geophys* 12(3):245–262
- Matsumoto T, Skwarko SK (1993) Cretaceous ammonites from south-central Papua New Guinea. *AGSO J Aust Geol Geophys* 14(4):411–433
- Matsumoto T, Takahashi T (1992) Ammonites of the genus *Acompsoceras* and some other acanthoceratid species from the Ikushunbetsu Valley, central Hokkaido. *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 166:1144–1156
- Matsumoto T, Toshimitsu S (1984) On the systematic positions of the two ammonite genera *Hourcquia* Collignon, 1965 and *Pseudobarroisiceras* Shimizu, 1932. *Mem Fac Sci Kyushu Univ Ser D Geol* 25(2):229–246
- Matsumoto T, Suekane T, Kawashita Y (1989) Some acanthoceratid ammonites from the Yubari Mountains, Hokkaido-Part 2. *Sci Rep Yokosuka City Mus* 37:29–44
- Matsumoto T, Nemoto M, Suzuki C (1990a) Gigantic ammonites from the Cretaceous Futaba Group of Fukushima Prefecture. *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 157:366–381
- Matsumoto T, Toshimitsu S, Kawashita Y (1990b) On *Hauericeras* de Grossouvre, 1894, a Cretaceous ammonite genus. *Trans Proc Palaeontol Soc Jpn NS* 158:439–458
- Matsunaga T, Maeda H, Shigeta Y, Hasegawa K, Nomura S-I, Nishimura T, Misaki A, Tanaka (2008) First discovery of *Pravitoceras sigmoidale* Yabe from the Yezo Supergroup in Hokkaido, Japan. *Paleontol Res* 12:309–319. doi:10.2517/prpsj.12.309
- Matyja BA (1986) Developmental polymorphism in Oxfordian ammonites. *Acta Geol Pol* 36(1–3):37–68
- Matyja BA (1994) Developmental polymorphism in the Oxfordian ammonite subfamily Peltoceratinae. In: *Palaeopelagos Special Publication 1. Proceedings of the 3rd Pergola International Symposium, Rome*, pp 277–286
- Matyja BA, Wierzbowski A (2001) Palaeogeographical distribution of early Bathonian ammonites of the *Asphinctites-Polysphinctites* group. *Hantkeniana* 3:89–103
- McCaleb JA (1968) Lower Pennsylvanian ammonoids from the Bloyd Formation of Arkansas and Oklahoma. *Geol Soc Am Spec Pap* 96:1–123
- McCaleb JA, Furnish WM (1964) The Lower Pennsylvanian ammonoid genus *Axinolobus* in the southern midcontinent. *J Paleontol* 38(2):249–255
- McCaleb JA, Quinn JH, Furnish WM (1964) Girtyoceratidae in the southern midcontinent. *Okla Geol Surv Circ* 67:1–41
- Meek FB, Hayden FV (1856) Descriptions of new fossil species of Mollusca collected by Dr. F. V. Hayden, in Nebraska Territory; together with a complete catalogue of all the remains of Invertebrata hitherto described and identified from the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of that region. *Proc Acad Nat Sci Phila* 8:265–286

- Meister C, Alzouma K, Lang J, Mathey B (1992) Les ammonites du Niger (Afrique occidentale) et la transgression transsaharienne au cours du Cénomanién-Turonien. *Geobios* 25(1):55–100
- Melendez G, Fontana B (1993) Intraspecific variability, sexual dimorphism, and non-sexual polymorphism in the ammonite genus *Larcheria* Tintant (Perisphinctidae) from the middle Oxfordian of western Europe. In: House MR (ed) *The ammonioidea: environment, ecology, and evolutionary change* (Systematics Association Special), vol 47. Clarendon Press, Oxford
- Miller AK (1944) Permian cephalopods. In: King RE, Dunbar CO, Cloud PE Jr, Miller AK (eds) *Geology and paleontology of the Permian area northwest of Las Delicias, southwestern Coahuila, Mexico*, vol 52. Geological Society of America, Washington, DC, pp 71–127 (Geological Society of America Special Papers)
- Miller AK, Furnish WM (1940) Permian ammonoids of the Guadalupe Mountain region and adjacent areas. *Geol Soc Am Spec Pap* 26:1–242
- Mitta VV (2010) Late Volgian *Kachpurites* Spath (Craspeditinae, Ammonoidea) of the Russian Platform. *Paleontol J* 44:622–631
- Mojsisovics von Mojsvar E (1893) Das Gebirge um Hallstatt, Theil I, Die Cephalopoden der Hallstätter Kalke. *K-K Geol Reichsanst Wien Abh* 6(2):1–835
- Mojsisovics von Mojsvar JAE (1882) Die Cephalopoden der mediterranen Triasprovinz. *Abh K-K Geol Reichsanst Wien Abh* 10:1–322
- Moltschanivskyj NA, Martínez P (1998) Effect of temperature and food levels on the growth and condition of juvenile *Sepia elliptica* (Hoyle, 1885): an experimental approach. *J Exp Mar Biol Ecol* 229:289–302
- Monnet C, Bucher H, Wasmer M, Guex J (2010) Revision of the genus *Acrochordiceras* Hyatt, 1887 (Ammonoidea, Middle Triassic): Morphology, biometry, biostratigraphy and intraspecific variability. *Palaeontology* 53:961–996
- Moreau P, Francis IH, Kennedy WJ (1983) Cenomanian ammonites from northern Aquitaine. *Cretac Res* 4:317–339
- Morton SG (1834) Synopsis of the organic remains of the Cretaceous groups of the United States. Illustrated by nineteen plates, to which is added an appendix containing a tabular view of the Tertiary fossils discovered in America. Key & Biddle, Philadelphia, pp. 1–88
- Müller AH (1969) Ammoniten mit “Eierbeutel” und die Frage nach dem Sexualdimorphismus der Ceratiten (Cephalopoda). *Monatsber Dtsch Akad Wiss Berl* 11:411–420
- Neige P (1992) Mise en place du dimorphisme (sexuel) chez les Ammonioïdes. Approche ontogénétique et interprétation hétérochronique. DEA University Bourgogne, pp 1–50
- Nettleship MT, Mapes RH (1993) Morphologic variation, maturity, and sexual dimorphism in an Upper Carboniferous ammonoid from the Midcontinent. *GSA, Abstracts with Programs* 25(2):67
- Obata I, Futakami M, Kawashita Y, Takahashi T (1978) Apertural features in some Cretaceous ammonites from Hokkaido. *Bull Natl Sci Mus (Tokyo) Ser C (Geol)* 4(3):139–155
- Olivero EB, Medina FA (1989) Dimorfismo en *Grossouvrites gemmatus* (Hupé) (Ammonoidea) del Cretácico superior de Antártica. *Actas Cuarto Congreso Argentino de Paleontología y Bioestratigrafía (Mendoza)*, pp 65–74
- Orbigny A d' (1847) *Paléontologie Française. Terrains jurassiques. Part I: Céphalopodes*. Masson, Paris
- Orbigny A d' (1850) *Prodrôme de paléontologie stratigraphique universelle des animaux mollusques & rayonnés faisant suite au cours élémentaire de paléontologie et de géologie stratigraphiques. Tom, vol 2*. Masson, Paris, pp 1–427
- Palframan DFB (1966) Variation and ontogeny of some Oxfordian ammonites. *Taramelliceras richi* (de Loriol) and *Creniceras renggeri* (Oppel) from Woodham Buckinghamshire. *Palaeontology* 9:290–311
- Palframan DFB (1969) Taxonomy of sexual dimorphism in ammonites: morphogenetic evidence in *Hecticoceras brightii* (Pratt). In: Westermann GEG (ed) *Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications*, vol 1. Stuttgart, Schweizerbart, pp 125–154 (IUGS A)
- Parent H (1991) Ammonites Cretácicos de la Formación Rio Mayer (Patagonia austral) *Hatchericeras patagonense* Stanton (Barremiano) y *Sanmartinoceras patagonicum* Bonarelli (Albiano). *Inst Fisiogr Univ Nac Rosario Notas A* 15:1–8

- Parent H (1997) Ontogeny and sexual dimorphism of *Eurycephalites gottschei* (Tornquist) (Ammonoidea) of the Andean Lower Callovian (Argentina-Chile). *Geobios* 30:407–419
- Parent H (1998) Upper Bathonian and lower Callovian ammonites from Chacay Melehué (Argentina). *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 43:69–130
- Parent H, Scherzinger H, Schweigert G (2008a) Sexual phenomena in Late Jurassic Aspidoceratidae (Ammonoidea). Dimorphic correspondence between *Physodoceras hermanni* (Berckhemer) and *Sutneria subeumela* Schneid, and first record of possible hermaphroditism. *Palaeodiversity* 1:181–187
- Parent H, Schweigert G, Scherzinger A, Enay R (2008b) *Pasottia*, a new genus of Tithonian oppelid ammonites (Late Jurassic, Ammonoidea: Haploceratoidea). *Bol Inst Fisiogr Geol* 78:23–30
- Parent H, Greco AF, Bejas M (2009) Size-Shape Relationships in the Mesozoic planispiral ammonites. *Acta Palaeontol Pol* 55:85–98
- Parent H, Garrido AC, Schweigert G, Scherzinger A (2011) The Tithonian ammonite fauna and stratigraphy of Picún Leufú, southern Neuquén Basin, Argentina. *Rev Paléobiol* 30:45–104
- Parent H, Garrido AC, Schweigert G, Scherzinger A (2013). Andean Lower Tithonian (Picunleufuense Zone) ammonites and aptychus from Estancia Maria Juana, southern Neuquén Basin, Argentina. *Boletín del Instituto de Fisiografía y Geología* 83:27–34
- Pavia G, Zunino M (2012) Ammonite assemblages and biostratigraphy at the Lower to Upper Bajocian boundary in the Digne area (SE France). Implications for the definition of the Lower Bajocian GSSP. *Rev Paléobiol Vol Spéc* 11:205–227
- Pelseneer P (1926) La proportion relative des sexes chez les animaux et particulièrement chez les Mollusques. *Acad R Belg Cl Sci (Mem 2ieme Ser)* 8(11):1–258
- Ploch I (2003) Taxonomic interpretation and sexual dimorphism in the Early Cretaceous (Valanginian) ammonite *Valanginites nucleus* (Roemer, 1841). *Acta Geol Pol* 53:201–208
- Ploch I (2007) Intraspecific variability and problematic dimorphism in the Early Cretaceous (Valanginian) ammonite *Saynoceras verrucosum* (d'Orbigny, 1841). *Acta Geol Sin* 81:877–882
- Quenstedt FA (1885) Die Ammoniten des Schwäbischen Jura. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart
- Raup DM, Crick RE (1981) Evolution of single characters in the Jurassic ammonite *Kosmoceras*. *Paleobiology* 7:200–215
- Raup DM, Michelson A (1965) Theoretical morphology of the coiled shell. *Science* 147:1294–1295
- Reboullet S (1995) L'évolution des ammonites du Valanginien-Hauterivien inférieur du Bassin Vocontien et de la Plate-forme Provençale (Sud-Est de la France). *Doc Lab Géol Lyon* 137:1–371
- Rein S (2001) Neue Erkenntnisse zur Evolutionsbiologie der germanischen Ceratiten – Ontogenese, Phylogenese und Dimorphismusverhalten. *Freib Forsch C* 492:99–120
- Rein S (2003) Zur Biologie der Ceratiten der *spinosus*-Zone – Ergebnisse einer Populationsanalyse, Teil I: Populationsstatistik, Sexual-Dimorphismus und Artkonzept. *Veröff Naturkundemus Erf* 22:29–50
- Reyment RA (1971) Vermuteter Dimorphismus bei der Ammonitengattung *Benueites*. *Bull Geol Inst Univ Uppsäl* NS 3(1):1–18
- Reyment RA (1982) Size and shape variation in some Japanese upper Turonian (Cretaceous) ammonites. *Stock Contrib Geol* 37(16):201–214
- Reyment RA (1988) Does sexual dimorphism occur in Upper Cretaceous ammonites? *Senckenb leth* 69(1/2):109–119
- Riccardi AC, Aguirre Urreta MB, Medina FA (1987) Aconeceratidae (Ammonitina) from the Hauterivian-Albian of southern Patagonia. *Palaeontogr A* 196:105–185
- Richter U (2002) Gewebeansatz-Strukturen auf pyritisierten Steinkernen von Ammonoideen. *Geol Beitr Hann* 4:1–113
- Roper CFE, Sweeney MJ (1975) The pelagic octopod *Ocythoe tuberculata* Rafinesque, 1814. *Bull Am Malacol Union* 1975:21–28
- Ruzhencev VE (1962) Superorder Ammonoidea. The ammonoids—general part. In: Ruzhencev VE (ed) *Molluscs Cephalopods. I*. Publishing House of the Academy of Science of the USSR, Moscow [in Russian]

- Ruzhencev VE (1974) Superorder Ammonoidea. General section. In: Orlov YA, Ruzhencev VE (ed) Fundamentals of paleontology. V. Mollusca: Cephalopoda I. Jerusalem
- Sandoval J, Chandler RB (2000) The sonniniid ammonite *Euhoplaceras* from the Middle Jurassic of South-West England and southern Spain. *Palaeontology* 43:495–532
- Saunders WB, Spinoso C (1978) Sexual dimorphism in *Nautilus* from Palau. *Paleobiology* 4:349–358
- Saunders WB, Ward PD (1987) Ecology, distribution and population characteristics of *Nautilus*. In: Saunders WB, Landman NH (eds) *Nautilus. The biology and paleobiology of a living fossil*. Plenum Press, New York
- Scherzinger A., Mitter V. (2006) New data on ammonites and stratigraphy of the Upper Kimmeridgian and Lower Volgian (Upper Jurassic) of the middle Volga Region (Russia). *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 241:225–251
- Schiappa TA, Spinoso C, Snyder WS (1995) *Nevadoceras*, a new Early Permian adrianitid (Ammonoidea) from Nevada. *J Paleontol* 69:1073–1079
- Schindewolf OH (1937) Zur Stratigraphie und Paläontologie der Wocklumer Schichten (Oberdevon). *Abh Preuß Geol Landesanst, NF* 178:1–132
- Schweigert G (1997) Die Ammonitengattungen *Simoceras* Spath und *Pseudhimalayites* Spath (Aspidoceratidae) im süddeutschen Oberjura. *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 246:1–29
- Schweigert G (1998) Die Ammonitenfauna des Nusplinger Plattenkalks (Ober-Kimmeridgium, Beckeri-Zone, Ulmense-Subzone, Württemberg). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 267:1–61
- Schweigert G, Dietze V (1998) Revision der dimorphen Ammonitengattungen *Phlycticeras* Hyatt—*Oecocyclus* Neumayr (Strigoceratidae, Mitteljura). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 269:1–59
- Schweigert G, Dietl G, Dietze V (2003) Neue Nachweise von *Phlycticeras* und *Oecocyclus* (Ammonitina: Strigoceratidae: Phlycticeratinae). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 335:1–21
- Schweigert G, Dietze V, Chandler RB, Mitter V (2007) Revision of the Middle Jurassic dimorphic ammonite genera *Strigoceras*/*Cadomoceras* (Strigoceratidae) and related forms. *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 373:1–74
- Seilacher A (1974) Fabricational noise in adaptive morphology. *Syst Biol* 22:451–465
- Seilacher A, Gunji YP (1993) Morphogenetic countdown: another view on heteromorph shells in gastropods and ammonites. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 190:237–265
- Senior JR (1971) Wrinkle-layer structures in Jurassic ammonites. *Palaeontology* 14:107–113
- Shea BT (1986) Ontogenetic approaches to sexual dimorphism in arthropods. *Hum Evol* 1(2):97–110
- Siebold CT (1848) *Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie*, vol 1. Veit, Berlin
- Stephenson LW (1941) The larger invertebrates of the Navarro Group of Texas (exclusive of corals and crustaceans and exclusive of the fauna of the Escondido Formation). (University of Texas) *Bulletin* 4101:1–641
- Sturani C (1966) Ammonites and stratigraphy of the Bathonian in the Digne- Barre area (south-eastern France, Dept. Basses- Alpes). *Boll Soc Paleontol Ital* 5:3–57
- Sun YC (1928) Mundsaum und Wohnkammer der Ceratiten des Oberen deutschen Muschelkalks. *Weg, Leipzig*
- Tafur R, Villegas P, Rábí M, Yamashiro C (2001) Dynamics of maturation, seasonality of reproduction and spawning grounds of the jumbo squid *Dosidiscus gigas* (Cephalopoda: Ommastrephidae) in Peruvian waters. *Fish Res* 54:33–50
- Tajika A, Naglik C, Morimoto N, Pascual-Cebrian E, Hennhöfer DK, Klug C (2014) Empirical 3D-model of the conch of the Middle Jurassic ammonite microconch *Normannites*, its buoyancy, the physical effects of its mature modifications and speculations on their function. *Historical Biology*, 11 pp. doi: 10.1080/08912963.2013.872097
- Tanabe K (1977) Functional evolution of *Otoscapites puerulus* (Jimbo) and *Scaphites planus* (Yabe), Upper Cretaceous ammonites. *Mem Fac Sci Kyushu Univ Ser D Geol* 23(3):367–407
- Tanabe K, Landman NH, Mapes RH (1998) Muscle attachment scars in a Carboniferous goniatite. *Paleontol Res* 2(2):130–136
- Thierry J (1978) Le genre *Macrocephalites* au Callovien inférieur (Ammonites, Jurassique moyen). *Mém Géol Univ Dijon* 4:1–490

- Thierry J, Charpy N (1982) Le genre *Tornquistes* (Ammonitina, Pachyceratidae) à l'Oxfordien inférieur et moyen en Europe occidentale. *Geobios* 15:619–677
- Till A (1909) Die fossilen Cephalopodengebisse. K-K Geol Reichsanst Jahrb 58(4):573–608
- Till A (1910) Die fossilen Cephalopodengebisse. Folge 3. K-K Geol Reichsanst Jahrb 59:407–426
- Tintant H (1963) Les Kosmoceratides du Callovien inférieur et moyen d'Europe occidentale. University of Dijon, France
- Tintant H (1976) Le polymorphisme intraspécifique en paléontologie. Exemple pris chez les ammonites. *Haliotis* 6:49–69
- Tornquist A (1898) Der Dogger am Espinazito Pass. *Paläontol Abh NF* 3(2):3(135)–69(201)
- Tozer KT (1994) Canadian Triassic ammonoid faunas. *Geol Surv Can Bull* 467:1–663
- Trewin NH (1970) A dimorphic goniatite from the Namurian of Cheshire. *Palaeontology* 13:40–46
- Trueman AE (1941) The ammonite body chamber, with special reference to the buoyancy and mode of life of the living ammonite. *Q J Geol Soc Lond* 96:339–383
- Urdy S, Goudemand N, Bucher H, Chirat R (2010a) Allometries and the morphogenesis of the molluscan shell: a quantitative and theoretical model. *J Exp Zool B* 314:280–302
- Urdy S, Goudemand N, Bucher H, Chirat R (2010b) Growth dependent phenotypic variation of molluscan shell shape: implications for allometric data interpretation. *J Exp Zool B* 314:303–326
- Urlichs M (2009) Weiteres über Dimorphismus bei *Ceratites* (Ammonoidea) aus dem Germanischen Oberen Muschelkalk (Mitteltrias) mit Revision einiger Arten. *Neues Jahrb Geol Paläontol Abh* 251:199–223
- Vermeij GJ (1993) A natural history of shells. Princeton University Press, Princeton
- Walliser OH (1963) Dimorphismus bei Goniatiten. *Paläontol Z* 37(1–2):21
- Walliser OH (1970) Über die Runzelschicht bei Ammonoidea. *Gött Arb Geol Paläontol* 5:115–126
- Walton SA, Korn D, Klug C (2010) Size distribution of the late devonian ammonoid *Prolobites*: indication for possible mass spawning events. *Swiss J Geosci* 103:475–494
- Ward PD (1987) The natural history of *Nautilus*. Allen and Unwin, Boston
- Weitschat W, Bandel K (1991) Organic components in phragmocones of boreal Triassic ammonoids; implications for ammonoid biology. *Paläontol Z* 65:269–303
- Wells MJ (1962) Brain and behavior in cephalopods. Stanford University Press, Stanford
- Wells MJ (1966) The brain and behavior of cephalopods In: Wilbur KM, Younge CM (eds) *Physiology of mollusca*. Academic Press, New York
- Wenger R (1957) Die Germanischen Ceratiten. *Paleontogr A* 108:57–129
- Westermann GEG (1964a) Sexual-Dimorphismus bei Ammonoideen und seine Bedeutung für Taxonomie der Ootitidae (einschliesslich Sphaeroceratinae; Ammonitina, M. Jura). *Palaeontogr A* 124(1–3):33–73
- Westermann GEG (1964b) The ammonite fauna of the Kialagvik formation at Wide Bay, Alaska Peninsula. Part I. Lower Bajocian (Aalenian). *Bull Am Palaeontol* 47:327–503
- Westermann GEG (1969a) Supplement: sexual dimorphism, migration, and segregation in living cephalopods. In: Westermann GEG (ed) *Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications* (IUGS, Series A1). Schweizerbart, Stuttgart
- Westermann GEG (1969b) Proposal: classification and nomenclature of dimorphs at the genus-group level [with discussion]. In: Westermann GEG (ed) *Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications* (IUGS, Series A1). Schweizerbart, Stuttgart
- Westermann GEG (1971) Form, structure, and function of shell and siphuncle in coiled Mesozoic ammonoids. *Life Sci Contrib R Ont Mus* 78:1–3
- Westermann GEG, Riccardi AC (1979) Middle Jurassic ammonoid fauna and biochronology of the Argentine-Chilean Andes. Part II: Bajocian Stephanocerataceae. *Palaeontogr A* 164:85–188
- Wiedmann J (1965) Origins, limits, and systematic position of *Scaphites*. *Palaeontology* 8:397–453
- Wiedmann J (1973) The Albian and Cenomanian Tetragonitiae (Cretaceous Ammonoidea), with special reference to the Circum-Indic species. *Eclogae Geol Helv* 66:585–616
- Wiley A (1895) In the home of the *Nautilus*. *Nat Sci Lond* 6(40):405–414

- Wiley A (1902) Contribution to the natural history of the pearly nautilus. In: Zoological results based on material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Islands, and Elsewhere, collected during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Wilmsen M, Mosavinia A (2011) Phenotypic plasticity and taxonomy of *Schloenbachia varians* (J. Sowerby, 1817) (Cretaceous Ammonoidea). *Paläontol Z* 85:169–184
- Wright CW, Kennedy WJ (1980) Origin, evolution and systematics of the dwarf acanthoceratid *Protacanthoceras* Spath, 1923 (Cretaceous Ammonoidea). *Bull Br Mus (Nat Hist) Geol* 34(2):65–107
- Wright CW, Kennedy WJ (1984) The Ammonoidea of the Lower Chalk. Part I. (Monograph Palaeontographical Society London 567, part of vol 137 for 1983). Palaeontographical Society, London, pp 1–126
- Wright CW, Kennedy WJ (1987) The Ammonoidea of the Lower Chalk. Part 2. (Monograph Palaeontographical Society London 573, part of vol 139 for 1985). Palaeontographical Society, London, pp 127–218
- Wright CW, Kennedy WJ (1990) The Ammonoidea of the Lower Chalk. Part 3. (Monograph Palaeontographical Society London 585, part of vol 144 for 1990). Palaeontographical Society, London, pp 219–294
- Wright CW, Kennedy WJ (1994) Evolutionary relationships among Stoliczkaianae (Cretaceous ammonites) with an account of some species from the English Stoliczkaia dispar Zone. *Cretac Res* 15:547–582
- Wright CW, Callomon JH, Howarth MK (1996) Cretaceous Ammonoidea. In: Kaesler RL (ed) Treatise on invertebrate paleontology, Part L, Mollusca 4 (revised). GSA and University of Kansas Press, Lawrence
- Wright JK (2010) The Aulacostephanidae (Ammonoidea) of the Oxfordian/Kimmeridgian boundary beds (Upper Jurassic) of Southern England. *Palaeontology* 53:11–52
- Zaborski PMP (1987) Lower Turonian (Cretaceous) ammonites from south-east Nigeria. *Bull Br Mus (Nat Hist) Geol* 41(2):31–66
- Zakharov YD (1969) Problems of sexual dimorphism in fossil cephalopods, an important subject in modern systematics. In: Gramm N, Krassilov VA (eds) Problems of phylogeny and systematics. Acad Sci USSR, Far Eastern Geological Institute, All Union Paleontology Society of Vladivostok [in Russian]
- Zakharov YD (1977) Ontogeny of ceratites of the genus *Pinacoceras* and developmental features of the suborder Pinacoceratina. *Paleontol J* 4:445–451
- Zatoń M (2008) Taxonomy and palaeobiology of the Bathonian (Middle Jurassic) tulitid ammonite *Morrisiceras*. *Geobios* 41:699–717
- Zatoń M (2010) Bajocian-Bathonian (Middle Jurassic) ammonites from the Polish Jura. Part 2: families Stephanoceratidae, Perisphinctidae, Parkinsoniidae, Morphotoceratidae and Tulitidae. *Palaeontogr A* 292:115–213
- Zeiss A (1969) Dimorphismus bei Ammoniten des Unter-Tithon. Mit einigen allgemeinen Bemerkungen zum Dimorphismus-Problem. In: Westermann GEG (ed) Sexual dimorphism in fossil Metazoa and taxonomic implications. International Union Geological Science, A1. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart
- Zhao J, Zheng Z-G (1977) The Permian ammonoids from Zhejiang and Jiangxi. *Acta Palaeontol Sin* 16(2):217–254
- Zhou Z (1985) Several problems on the Early Permian ammonoids from south China. *Palaeontol. Cathayana* 2:179–210
- Ziegler B (1974) Über Dimorphismus und Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen bei ‘Opelien’ des oberen Juras (Ammonoidea: Haplocerataceae). *Stuttg Beitr Naturk B* 11:1–42
- Ziegler B (1987) Der weiße Jura der Schwäbischen Alb. *Stuttg Beitr Naturk C* 23:1–71